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Adrienne Chute
Elaine Kroe
**National Center for
Education Statistics**

Patricia O'Shea
Terri Craig
Michael Freeman
Laura Hardesty
Joanna Fane McLaughlin
Cynthia Jo Ramsey
U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Education

Margaret Spellings
Secretary

Institute of Education Sciences

Grover J. Whitehurst
Director

National Center for Education Statistics

Jeffrey Owings
Associate Commissioner

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Content Contact:

Adrienne Chute
(202) 502-7328
Adrienne.Chute@ed.gov

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Introduction

Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report

The Public Libraries Survey (PLS) provides a national census of public libraries and their public service outlets. These data are useful to federal, state, and local policymakers; library and public policy researchers; and the public, journalists, and others.

This report provides summary information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year (FY) 2002. It covers service measures such as access to the Internet, number of users of electronic resources, other electronic services, number of Internet terminals used by staff only, number of Internet terminals used by the general public, reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating income and expenditures, type of geographic service area, type of legal basis, type of administrative structure, and number and type of public library service outlets. This report is based on the final data file.

The PLS is a universe survey. A total of 8,969 of the 9,141 public libraries responded to the FY 2002 survey (8,968 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 1 public library in the outlying areas, in the U.S. Virgin Islands), for a unit response rate of 98.1 percent. The FY 2002 survey is the 15th in the series.¹ The data were submitted using customized personal computer survey software furnished by NCES—see "Data Collection" in appendix C for more information.

Organization of This Report

This report includes the following major sections:

- Introduction
 - Survey Purpose and Data Items Included in This Report
 - Key Library Terminology
 - Types of Tables Included in This Report
 - Calculations Included in the Tables
 - Caveats for Using the Data
 - Data Items Collected but Omitted From This Report
 - History of the Public Libraries Survey and Cooperative Data Collection Today
- Findings from the FY 2002 data collection
- Tables (including 11 state ranking tables in appendix A)
- Technical Notes (appendix C)
- Glossary (appendix D)
- Survey Instrument (appendix E)

¹Trend data from some of the earlier surveys are discussed in *Public Library Trends Analysis, 1992–1996* (NCES 2001–324) (Glover 2001), an NCES Statistical Analysis Report.

Key Library Terminology

- **Public library.** A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following: (1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; (2) paid staff; (3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; (4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and (5) that is supported in whole or in part with public funds. (Note: In this report, the term public library means an administrative entity.)
- **Administrative entity.** An administrative entity is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single public library service outlet, or it may have more than one public library service outlet. The types of administrative structures for public libraries are reported in table 23.
- **Public library service outlet.** Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct service to the public. The three types of public library service outlets included in this report are central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. Information on a fourth type of outlet, books-by-mail-only outlets, was collected but omitted from this report. See appendix D for definitions of these terms. Table 2 reports data concerning public library service outlets.

Types of Tables Included in This Report

There are 60 tables in this report: Tables 1 through 1B provide overview data, by state, about the number of public libraries and population of legal service area. Tables 2 through 24 are in sets of 2 each. The base table in each set (tables 2 through 24) displays data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 1 outlying area (the U.S. Virgin Islands, whose data are not included in the table totals). The “A” table in each set displays the same data by 11 ranges of population of legal service area. Appendix A includes 11 tables of state rankings.

Calculations Included in the Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in many of the tables to provide a clearer picture of data patterns. Percentage distributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding. To obtain a raw number from a percentage distribution table, multiply the percentage for the item by the total for the item (the total may be on a different table). For example, in table 9, the number of public libraries with fewer than 5,000 book and serial volumes is 338 ($9,137 \times .037$). The percentages are rounded, so multiplying a percentage by a total may not give an exact count for a desired category. Selected tables include *per capita* values for some items and *per 1,000 population*, *per 5,000 population*, or *per 25,000 population* values for others (e.g., table 4). Scales (per capita, per 1,000, etc.) were selected to provide the clearest display of differences across categories in the data.

Caveats for Using the Data

The data include imputations, at the unit and item levels, for nonresponding libraries. Comparisons to data prior to FY 92 should be made with caution, as earlier data do not include imputations for nonresponse, and the percentage of libraries responding to a given item varied widely among states.

State data comparisons should be made with caution because of differences in state fiscal year reporting periods (see “Reporting Period” in appendix C) and adherence to survey definitions.² The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing the District’s

²The definitions used by some states in collecting data from their public libraries may not be consistent with the PLS definitions. The 1994 NCES *Report on Coverage Evaluation in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 94-430) and the 1995 NCES *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 95-430) address issues of consistency in definitions among states. The reports are available on the NCES website at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=041#052>.

data to state data since it is an urban area, not a state. Caution should also be used in making comparisons with the state of Hawaii, as Hawaii reports only one public library for the entire state. See the section on “Imputation” in appendix C for a discussion of the imputation methodology.

Data Items Collected but Omitted From This Report

The items listed below are not included in this report but are on the data file. (Note: The data in the report are nationwide and state-level data; the data below are at the outlet level, or are the kind of data that cannot be aggregated, such as a web address.)

- Information on public library service outlets, including the location of public library service outlets relative to a metropolitan area, number of books-by-mail-only outlets, and number of bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet.
- Web address of the public library.
- Identifying information about individual public libraries and their outlets, such as address and telephone number.
- The public library’s status as a Federal State Cooperative System (FSCS) public library. (The survey includes the question, “*Does this public library meet all the criteria of the FSCS public library definition?*”)

History of the Public Libraries Survey and Cooperative Data Collection Today

History of the Public Libraries Survey

In 1985, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the American Library Association (ALA) conducted a pilot project in 15 states to assess the feasibility of a federal-state cooperative program for the collection of public library data. The project was jointly funded by NCES and the U.S. Department of Education’s former Library Programs (LP) office. In 1987, the project’s final report recommended the development of a nationwide data collection system. The Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-297) charged NCES with developing a voluntary FSCS for the annual collection of public library data.³ To carry out this mandate, a task force was formed by NCES and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), and the FSCS was established in 1988.

The first E.D. TAB report in this series, *Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989*, which included data from 8,699 public libraries in 50 states and the District of Columbia, was released by NCES in 1991. A data file and survey report have been released annually since then. The states have always submitted their data electronically, via customized personal computer survey software furnished by NCES.

Cooperative Data Collection Today

The 1988 NCES-NCLIS task force evolved into the FSCS Steering Committee as we know it today. This committee is integral to the design and conduct of the survey. Its membership includes State Data Coordinators (SDCs) and representatives of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), NCLIS, ALA, the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), the U.S. Census Bureau (the data collection agent), and NCES.

Data are collected through the PLS, conducted annually by NCES through the FSCS for Public Library Data. FSCS is a cooperative system through which states and the outlying areas submit data for each of 9,000 public libraries to NCES on a voluntary basis. At the state level, FSCS is administered by SDCs appointed by

³This was superseded by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-382) and, more recently, by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002.

the COSLA. The SDC collects the requested data from public libraries and submits these data to NCES. NCES aggregates the data to provide the state and national totals presented in this report.

Findings

Number of Public Libraries and Population of Legal Service Area

- There were 9,137⁴ public libraries (administrative entities)⁵ in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year (FY) 2002 (table 1).
- Public libraries served 98 percent⁶ of the total population of the states and the District of Columbia, either in legally established geographic service areas or in areas under contract.
- Eleven percent of the public libraries served 72 percent of the population of legally served areas in the United States; each of these public libraries had a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (derived from tables 1A and 1B).⁷

Service Outlets

- In FY 2002, 81 percent of public libraries had one single direct-service outlet (an outlet that provides service directly to the public) (table 23). Twenty percent had more than one direct-service outlet. Types of direct-service outlets include central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets.
- A total of 1,535 public libraries (17 percent) had one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,500 branch outlets (table 2). The total number of central library outlets was 8,986. The total number of stationary outlets (central library outlets and branch library outlets) was 16,486. Eight percent of public libraries had one or more bookmobile outlets, with a total of 873 bookmobiles.

Legal Basis and Interlibrary Relationships

- In FY 2002, 54 percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government, 10 percent were part of a county/parish, 15 percent were nonprofit association libraries or agency libraries, 11 percent were separate government units known as library districts, 4 percent had multijurisdictional legal basis under an intergovernmental agreement, 3 percent were part of a school district, 1 percent were part of a city/county, and 1 percent reported their legal basis as “other” (table 21).⁸
- Seventy-six percent of public libraries were members of a system, federation, or cooperative service, while 23 percent were not (table 24). One percent served as the headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.⁹

⁴Of the 9,137 public libraries, 7,358 were single-outlet libraries and 1,779 were multiple-outlet libraries.

⁵See the glossary (appendix D) for definitions of the terms used in this report.

⁶This percentage was derived by dividing the total unduplicated population of legal service areas for the 50 states and the District of Columbia by the sum of their official state total population estimates (table 1). (The percentage is based on unrounded data.) (Also see *Data File, Public Use: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2002* [NCES 2004–327]).

⁷The sum of the five columns in table 1A where the population of the legal service area is 50,000 or more is 11.3 percent. The sum of the five columns in table 1B where the population of the legal service area is 50,000 or more is 71.9 percent. (The percentages are based on unrounded data.)

⁸Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

⁹Libraries that identify themselves as the headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service are not included in the count of members of a system, federation, or cooperative service.

Library Services

Children's Services

- Nationwide, circulation of children's materials was 682.9 million, or 36 percent of total circulation, in FY 2002 (table 5). Attendance at children's programs was 52.1 million.

Internet Access and Electronic Services

- Nationwide, 93 percent of public libraries provided access to electronic services¹⁰ (table 6).
- Nationwide, uses of electronic resources per year totaled 292.7 million, or 1.1 uses of electronic resources per capita (table 6).¹¹
- Nationwide, 97 percent of public libraries had access to the Internet (table 6).
- Internet terminals available for public use in public libraries nationwide numbered 141,000, or 2.5 per 5,000 population (table 7). The average number of Internet terminals available for public use per stationary outlet was 8.6.¹²
- Ninety-nine percent¹³ of the unduplicated population of legal service areas had access to the Internet through their local public library.

Other Services

- Total nationwide circulation of public library materials was 1.9 billion, or 6.8 materials circulated per capita (table 4). By state, the highest circulation per capita was 14.6, and the lowest was 2.1.
- Nationwide, 23.3 million library materials were loaned by public libraries to other libraries (table 4).
- Nationwide, reference transactions in public libraries totaled 301.8 million, or 1.1 reference transactions per capita (table 4).
- Nationwide, library visits to public libraries totaled 1.2 billion, or 4.5 library visits per capita (table 4).

¹⁰Access to electronic services refers to electronic services (e.g., bibliographic and full-text databases, multimedia products) provided by the library due to subscription, lease, license, or consortial membership or agreement. It includes full-text serial subscriptions and electronic databases received by the library or an organization associated with the library.

¹¹The number of users (not uses) per typical week (not per year) was reported on the survey. Survey respondents were instructed to count a user who uses the library's electronic resources three times a week as three users. In this finding, the data are presented on an annualized basis (by multiplying the weekly figures in table 6 by 52) for comparison with other annual data in the report; per capita values (instead of the per 1,000 population in table 6) are used due to the change in scale of the data; and "uses" was substituted for "users" for meaningful per capita comparisons as there cannot be more "users" than the population base.

¹²The average was calculated by dividing the total number of Internet terminals available for public use in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. (See table 2 for outlet data.)

¹³This percentage was derived by summing the unduplicated population of legal service areas for all public libraries that provided public-use Internet terminals, and then dividing the total by the unduplicated population of legal service areas in the United States (table 1). (Also see *Data File, Public Use: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2002* [NCES 2004-327]).

Collections

- Nationwide, public libraries had 785.1 million books and serial volumes in their collections, or 2.8 volumes per capita, in FY 2002 (table 8). By state, the number of volumes per capita ranged from 1.7 to 5.1.
- Public libraries nationwide had 35.7 million audio materials and 28.7 million video materials in their collections (table 8).
- Nationwide, public libraries provided 6.6 materials in electronic format per 1,000 population (e.g., CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks) (table 8).

Staff

- Public libraries had a total of 136,000 paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in FY 2002, or 12.3 paid FTE staff per 25,000 population (tables 10 and A6). Of the total FTE staff, 22 percent, or 2.7 per 25,000 population, had master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association ("ALA-MLS" degrees); 11 percent were librarians by title but did not have the ALA-MLS degree; and 67 percent were in other positions (tables 10 and A7).¹⁴
- Forty-six percent of all public libraries, or 4,211 libraries, had librarians with "ALA-MLS" degrees (table 10).

Operating Income and Expenditures

Operating Income

- In FY 2002, 79 percent of public libraries' total operating income of about \$8.6 billion came from local sources, 12 percent from state sources, 1 percent from federal sources, and 9 percent from other sources, such as monetary gifts and donations, interest, library fines, and fees (table 12).
- Nationwide, the average total per capita¹⁵ operating income for public libraries was \$30.97 (table 13). Of that, \$24.49 was from local sources, \$3.61 from state sources, \$.17 from federal sources, and \$2.69 from other sources.
- Per capita operating income from local sources was under \$3.00 for 9 percent of public libraries, \$3.00 to \$14.99 for 34 percent of libraries, \$15.00 to \$29.99 for 33 percent of libraries, and \$30.00 or more for 24 percent of libraries (table 14).¹⁶

Operating Expenditures

- Total operating expenditures for public libraries were \$8 billion in FY 2002 (table 15). Of this, 65 percent was expended for paid staff and 14 percent for the library collection.
- Thirty percent of public libraries had operating expenditures of less than \$50,000, 41 percent expended \$50,000 to \$399,999, and 29 percent expended \$400,000 or more (derived from table 18).
- Nationwide, the average per capita operating expenditure for public libraries was \$28.94 (table 16). By state, the highest average per capita operating expenditure was \$53.93, and the lowest was \$13.14.

¹⁴Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

¹⁵Per capita figures are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas (which excludes populations of unserved areas) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, not on the state total population estimates.

¹⁶Percentages are based on unrounded data.

- Expenditures for library collection materials in electronic format¹⁷ were 1 percent of total operating expenditures for public libraries (table 17). Expenditures for electronic access¹⁸ were 3 percent of total operating expenditures.

¹⁷Operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format are defined as operating expenditures for materials considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally mounted databases, serials, and reference tools. Included are operating expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Excluded are operating expenditures for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff.

¹⁸Operating expenditures for electronic access are defined as operating expenditures from the library budget associated with access to electronic materials and services. (Not reflected is the considerable amount of money spent by state library agencies and library consortia to provide electronic access to local libraries.) Included are expenditures for the following: computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased; mainframes and microcomputers; maintenance; and equipment used to run information service products when those expenditures can be separated from the price of the product. Expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia, and commercial services are reported, as well as all fees and usage costs associated with such services as Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), FirstSearch, or electronic document delivery.

How to Obtain Print and Electronic Products

Under its library surveys, NCES regularly publishes E.D. TABs, which consist of tables, usually presenting state and national totals, a survey description, and data highlights. NCES also publishes separate, more in-depth studies analyzing these data.

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Tables

Table 1. Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, unduplicated population of legal service area, and official state population estimate, by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹		Unduplicated population of legal service area		Official state population estimate	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Response rate
50 States and DC ²	9,137	280,376	100.0	277,253	100.0	283,108	100.0
Alabama	207	4,447	100.0	4,447	100.0	4,447	100.0
Alaska	85	644	100.0	644	100.0	644	100.0
Arizona	35	5,303	100.0	5,303	100.0	5,320	100.0
Arkansas	47	2,603	100.0	2,567	100.0	2,673	100.0
California	179	35,016	100.0	35,016	100.0	35,037	100.0
Colorado	115	4,342	100.0	4,304	100.0	4,431	100.0
Connecticut	194	4,187	100.0	3,425	100.0	3,425	100.0
Delaware	21	784	100.0	784	100.0	784	100.0
District of Columbia	1	572	100.0	572	100.0	572	100.0
Florida	72	16,896	100.0	16,649	100.0	16,675	100.0
Georgia	58	7,936	100.0	7,936	100.0	7,936	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,227	100.0	1,227	100.0	1,227	100.0
Idaho	106	1,157	100.0	1,157	100.0	1,341	100.0
Illinois	627	11,335	100.0	11,335	100.0	11,338	100.0
Indiana	239	5,797	100.0	5,676	100.0	6,080	100.0
Iowa	538	2,922	100.0	2,917	100.0	2,923	100.0
Kansas	323	2,250	100.0	2,250	100.0	2,688	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,029	100.0	4,029	100.0	4,066	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,494	100.0	4,483	100.0	4,483	100.0
Maine	274	1,191	100.0	1,191	100.0	1,287	100.0
Maryland	24	5,347	100.0	5,209	100.0	5,209	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,348	100.0	6,348	100.0	6,349	100.0
Michigan	383	9,950	100.0	9,916	100.0	9,938	100.0
Minnesota	142	5,371	100.0	5,020	100.0	5,020	100.0
Mississippi	49	2,789	100.0	2,769	100.0	2,769	100.0
Missouri	148	5,113	100.0	5,113	100.0	5,597	100.0
Montana	79	900	100.0	900	100.0	900	100.0
Nebraska	275	1,386	100.0	1,386	100.0	1,711	100.0
Nevada	22	2,132	100.0	2,132	100.0	2,132	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,397	100.0	1,263	100.0	1,275	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, unduplicated population of legal service area, and official state population estimate, by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹		Unduplicated population of legal service area		Official state population estimate	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Total (in thousands)	Response rate
New Jersey	309	9,064	100.0	8,336	100.0	8,414	100.0
New Mexico	89	1,633	100.0	1,633	100.0	1,855	100.0
New York	751	18,928	100.0	18,928	100.0	18,976	100.0
North Carolina	76	8,188	100.0	8,188	100.0	8,188	100.0
North Dakota	82	554	100.0	551	100.0	642	100.0
Ohio	250	11,353	100.0	11,353	100.0	11,353	100.0
Oklahoma	110	2,854	100.0	2,828	100.0	3,451	100.0
Oregon	124	3,144	100.0	3,144	100.0	3,472	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	12,009	100.0	11,980	100.0	12,281	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,283	100.0	1,048	100.0	1,048	100.0
South Carolina	41	4,086	100.0	4,063	100.0	4,063	100.0
South Dakota	125	633	100.0	602	100.0	755	100.0
Tennessee	184	5,749	100.0	5,693	100.0	5,762	100.0
Texas	557	19,402	100.0	19,402	100.0	20,852	100.0
Utah	72	2,233	100.0	2,233	100.0	2,233	100.0
Vermont	189	663	100.0	577	100.0	609	100.0
Virginia	90	7,062	100.0	7,062	100.0	7,079	100.0
Washington	64	5,916	100.0	5,908	100.0	6,042	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0	1,808	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5,454	100.0	5,454	100.0	5,454	100.0
Wyoming	23	494	100.0	494	100.0	494	100.0
Outlying areas							
Virgin Islands	1	110	100.0	110	100.0	110	100.0

¹A state's total *population of legal service area* (defined in the glossary in appendix D) may be more than the official state population estimate because some public libraries have overlapping service areas.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate for population of legal service area is the percentage of libraries that reported the item. The other population items are single state-reported figures. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution											
50 States and DC ²	9,137	11.3	17.9	14.4	15.8	19.2	10.1	5.8	3.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	100.0
Alabama	207	8.2	20.8	14.5	16.4	21.3	8.7	7.2	1.4	1.4	†	†	100.0
Alaska	85	63.5	9.4	11.8	7.1	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	†	†	100.0
Arizona	35	5.7	5.7	5.7	14.3	8.6	8.6	5.7	34.3	5.7	2.9	2.9	100.0
Arkansas	47	†	†	†	10.6	21.3	23.4	31.9	10.6	2.1	†	†	100.0
California	179	0.6	1.7	0.6	2.8	14.5	15.1	25.1	24.6	6.7	5.0	3.4	100.0
Colorado	115	8.7	18.3	18.3	15.7	16.5	9.6	2.6	6.1	2.6	1.7	†	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.5	7.7	10.8	21.6	33.0	14.9	8.8	2.6	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	†	†	4.8	23.8	42.9	14.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	72	†	1.4	1.4	2.8	16.7	13.9	15.3	23.6	13.9	5.6	5.6	100.0
Georgia	58	†	†	†	†	15.5	15.5	31.0	25.9	5.2	6.9	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	20.8	21.7	17.0	17.0	11.3	6.6	4.7	0.9	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	627	7.2	22.5	18.2	16.3	19.6	10.7	4.1	1.3	†	†	0.2	100.0
Indiana	239	3.8	19.2	15.9	18.4	19.2	12.6	6.7	3.3	0.4	0.4	†	100.0
Iowa	538	19.7	42.8	17.5	10.2	5.6	2.6	1.3	0.4	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	323	42.7	27.2	13.3	7.4	5.0	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	116	†	0.9	0.9	12.9	50.0	22.4	10.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	†	100.0
Louisiana	65	†	†	1.5	6.2	32.3	27.7	13.8	12.3	6.2	†	†	100.0
Maine	274	20.8	32.8	22.3	14.2	8.4	1.1	0.4	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	†	†	†	†	8.3	25.0	20.8	25.0	4.2	16.7	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	8.4	12.7	12.4	19.5	28.6	12.2	4.9	1.1	†	0.3	†	100.0
Michigan	383	1.8	6.5	18.8	26.1	24.8	11.2	5.5	4.2	0.8	0.3	†	100.0
Minnesota	142	11.3	23.2	15.5	16.2	13.4	6.3	2.8	6.3	4.2	0.7	†	100.0
Mississippi	49	†	†	2.0	6.1	18.4	34.7	28.6	10.2	†	†	†	100.0
Missouri	148	3.4	16.9	16.9	17.6	23.0	10.1	5.4	4.1	1.4	1.4	†	100.0
Montana	79	6.3	27.8	22.8	19.0	15.2	2.5	5.1	1.3	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	275	56.4	24.7	6.9	5.8	3.3	2.2	†	†	0.7	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	†	18.2	18.2	9.1	13.6	13.6	9.1	9.1	4.5	†	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	14.3	31.3	25.2	15.2	9.6	3.5	0.4	0.4	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area ¹											Response rate
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	309	†	5.2	8.7	26.5	33.0	13.9	8.1	2.9	1.3	0.3	†	100.0
New Mexico	89	19.1	24.7	14.6	15.7	12.4	4.5	5.6	2.2	†	1.1	†	100.0
New York	751	10.8	20.8	16.2	17.8	18.0	11.3	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	76	†	†	2.6	1.3	9.2	21.1	30.3	27.6	5.3	2.6	†	100.0
North Dakota	82	35.4	31.7	8.5	8.5	9.8	2.4	3.7	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	250	†	1.6	5.6	22.0	33.2	19.6	10.4	4.4	1.6	1.6	†	100.0
Oklahoma	110	7.3	29.1	21.8	14.5	15.5	4.5	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.8	†	100.0
Oregon	124	10.5	15.3	12.9	16.1	26.6	7.3	4.8	5.6	†	0.8	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	0.9	7.3	13.3	22.4	32.2	14.9	5.5	2.7	0.7	†	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	48	†	2.1	6.3	16.7	37.5	27.1	8.3	2.1	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	41	†	†	†	†	14.6	24.4	26.8	24.4	9.8	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	125	43.2	25.6	14.4	6.4	8.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	184	12.0	8.7	9.2	13.6	27.7	17.4	7.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	†	100.0
Texas	557	3.4	13.1	19.0	20.5	22.3	11.1	4.8	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	100.0
Utah	72	4.2	16.7	19.4	16.7	27.8	4.2	4.2	5.6	†	1.4	†	100.0
Vermont	189	20.6	41.8	20.1	10.1	6.3	1.1	†	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	90	†	1.1	3.3	6.7	23.3	24.4	20.0	15.6	4.4	1.1	†	100.0
Washington	64	12.5	17.2	6.3	9.4	17.2	9.4	6.3	12.5	4.7	3.1	1.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	4.1	18.6	29.9	26.8	9.3	9.3	1.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	380	6.1	22.4	22.6	17.9	18.9	7.1	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.3	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	†	4.3	4.3	26.1	30.4	26.1	8.7	†	†	†	†	100.0
Outlying areas													
Virgin Islands	1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	100.0

† Not applicable.

¹Population of legal service area data, the basis of this table, are included in table 1.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area												Response rate
		Total population, (in thousands)	Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution												
50 States and DC ¹	9,137	280,376	0.2	1.0	1.7	3.7	10.1	11.5	13.4	18.2	12.0	13.6	14.7	100.0
Alabama	207	4,447	0.3	1.8	2.4	5.5	15.9	15.1	24.2	11.5	23.2	†	†	100.0
Alaska	85	644	3.1	2.4	5.8	6.4	7.1	4.1	7.8	21.4	41.8	†	†	100.0
Arizona	35	5,303	#	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.9	36.2	16.5	15.4	25.4	100.0
Arkansas	47	2,603	†	†	†	1.5	7.7	15.5	41.0	22.3	12.0	†	†	100.0
California	179	35,016	#	#	#	0.1	1.3	2.8	8.8	18.9	13.0	19.8	35.2	100.0
Colorado	115	4,342	0.2	0.8	1.7	3.0	6.8	9.3	5.1	24.3	23.7	25.1	†	100.0
Connecticut	194	4,187	#	0.6	1.9	7.4	25.3	23.8	26.4	14.6	†	†	†	100.0
Delaware	21	784	†	†	0.5	3.9	16.7	14.0	6.7	13.3	45.0	†	†	100.0
District of Columbia	1	572	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	100.0
Florida	72	16,896	†	#	#	0.1	1.0	2.3	4.4	17.3	22.3	18.6	34.0	100.0
Georgia	58	7,936	†	†	†	†	2.3	4.3	17.5	32.0	12.0	31.9	†	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,227	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	1,157	1.1	3.5	5.4	10.8	15.0	20.2	27.3	16.7	†	†	†	100.0
Illinois	627	11,335	0.3	2.1	3.7	6.4	17.7	20.7	14.8	8.8	†	†	25.5	100.0
Indiana	239	5,797	0.1	1.4	2.4	5.7	13.0	16.9	20.3	20.0	5.7	14.4	†	100.0
Iowa	538	2,922	2.4	12.9	11.2	13.5	14.5	15.8	18.0	11.6	†	†	†	100.0
Kansas	323	2,250	2.9	6.4	6.3	7.5	10.5	12.8	7.7	14.1	31.7	†	†	100.0
Kentucky	116	4,029	†	0.1	0.1	2.9	23.8	23.2	22.6	3.8	6.5	17.2	†	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,494	†	†	0.1	0.8	8.1	15.1	14.7	25.8	35.4	†	†	100.0
Maine	274	1,191	2.7	12.1	18.8	23.4	29.7	7.8	5.4	†	†	†	†	100.0
Maryland	24	5,347	†	†	†	†	0.8	4.0	7.8	20.3	9.2	57.9	†	100.0
Massachusetts	370	6,348	0.3	1.2	2.6	8.3	26.3	23.7	19.9	8.4	†	9.3	†	100.0
Michigan	383	9,950	0.1	0.5	2.8	7.4	14.5	15.2	16.0	22.8	11.2	9.6	†	100.0
Minnesota	142	5,371	0.2	1.1	1.6	3.2	5.9	6.2	5.8	25.6	36.7	13.7	†	100.0
Mississippi	49	2,789	†	†	0.1	1.0	5.3	22.9	36.3	34.4	†	†	†	100.0
Missouri	148	5,113	0.1	0.9	1.9	3.8	10.9	9.9	10.6	19.4	12.4	30.2	†	100.0
Montana	79	900	0.3	4.2	7.7	12.8	18.5	9.2	33.7	13.7	†	†	†	100.0
Nebraska	275	1,386	5.8	7.3	4.9	8.3	10.5	14.5	†	†	48.7	†	†	100.0
Nevada	22	2,132	†	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.6	5.1	5.1	15.0	16.6	†	54.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,397	1.7	8.8	16.6	17.3	23.5	18.0	6.3	7.7	†	†	†	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1B. Percentage distribution of population of legal service area of public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area												Response rate
		Total population, (in thousands)	Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution												
New Jersey	309	9,064	†	0.3	1.2	6.7	17.5	16.8	19.2	16.3	16.3	5.6	†	100.0
New Mexico	89	1,633	0.6	2.2	2.6	6.3	9.2	7.9	20.2	16.8	†	34.1	†	100.0
New York	751	18,928	0.2	1.4	2.3	5.0	10.9	15.2	9.9	5.3	2.4	5.0	42.3	100.0
North Carolina	76	8,188	†	†	0.1	0.1	1.4	8.0	20.8	38.0	14.7	16.8	†	100.0
North Dakota	82	554	3.1	7.6	4.2	9.4	25.7	11.6	38.3	†	†	†	†	100.0
Ohio	250	11,353	†	0.1	0.4	3.7	12.1	15.4	16.4	14.3	14.0	23.6	†	100.0
Oklahoma	110	2,854	0.2	1.8	2.9	3.8	9.1	6.2	8.5	14.0	10.6	42.9	†	100.0
Oregon	124	3,144	0.2	1.0	1.8	4.5	18.1	10.0	13.3	29.9	†	21.2	†	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	12,009	#	0.5	1.8	6.1	19.7	19.7	14.5	14.8	10.3	†	12.6	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,283	†	0.1	0.9	4.8	23.1	32.3	25.2	13.5	†	†	†	100.0
South Carolina	41	4,086	†	†	†	†	2.7	8.5	18.8	38.7	31.3	†	†	100.0
South Dakota	125	633	4.7	7.9	9.5	8.5	26.4	5.6	13.4	24.0	†	†	†	100.0
Tennessee	184	5,749	0.2	0.5	1.2	3.1	15.0	19.3	16.6	7.0	11.5	25.5	†	100.0
Texas	557	19,402	0.1	0.7	1.9	4.3	10.3	11.2	9.5	17.2	6.3	9.0	29.5	100.0
Utah	72	2,233	0.1	1.0	2.3	4.1	15.7	4.6	10.3	31.4	†	30.6	†	100.0
Vermont	189	663	4.1	18.3	19.4	19.6	26.1	12.5	†	†	†	†	†	100.0
Virginia	90	7,062	†	#	0.1	0.8	5.0	11.4	18.0	32.7	18.0	14.0	†	100.0
Washington	64	5,916	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.0	3.7	4.8	26.5	21.6	19.6	19.5	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,808	#	0.4	4.1	11.5	22.5	16.8	34.6	10.0	†	†	†	100.0
Wisconsin	380	5,454	0.3	2.7	5.5	8.7	21.2	16.9	13.7	15.3	4.6	10.9	†	100.0
Wyoming	23	494	†	0.5	1.0	8.6	21.1	38.8	30.1	†	†	†	†	100.0
Outlying areas														
Virgin Islands	1	110	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†	†	†	100.0

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 2. Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type						
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total ¹	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles	
					Centrals		Branches		Total	Response rate
					Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
50 States and DC ²	9,137 ³	1,535	733	16,486	8,986	100.0	7,500	100.0	873	100.0
Alabama	207	22	14	282	206	100.0	76	100.0	17	100.0
Alaska	85	6	2	102	85	100.0	17	100.0	2	100.0
Arizona	35	22	6	176	28	100.0	148	100.0	14	100.0
Arkansas	47	34	5	210	43	100.0	167	100.0	5	100.0
California	179	116	40	1,074	166	100.0	908	100.0	61	100.0
Colorado	115	32	10	243	104	100.0	139	100.0	12	100.0
Connecticut	194	26	7	242	194	100.0	48	100.0	7	100.0
Delaware	21	3	2	33	19	100.0	14	100.0	2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	27	1	100.0	26	100.0	1	100.0
Florida	72	48	27	478	56	100.0	422	100.0	36	100.0
Georgia	58	51	23	366	58	100.0	308	100.0	23	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	50	1	100.0	49	100.0	4	100.0
Idaho	106	14	7	142	104	100.0	38	100.0	7	100.0
Illinois	627	43	22	788	627	100.0	161	100.0	26	100.0
Indiana	239	68	30	432	239	100.0	193	100.0	37	100.0
Iowa	538	9	6	562	538	100.0	24	100.0	6	100.0
Kansas	323	12	3	376	323	100.0	53	100.0	5	100.0
Kentucky	116	31	91	189	116	100.0	73	100.0	95	100.0
Louisiana	65	50	29	329	65	100.0	264	100.0	31	100.0
Maine	274	3	0	281	274	100.0	7	100.0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	23	11	176	17	100.0	159	100.0	18	100.0
Massachusetts	370	51	9	489	370	100.0	119	100.0	9	100.0
Michigan	383	63	17	659	378	100.0	281	100.0	18	100.0
Minnesota	142	25	15	359	132	100.0	227	100.0	16	100.0
Mississippi	49	40	2	240	48	100.0	192	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	148	43	20	365	145	100.0	220	100.0	30	100.0
Montana	79	15	3	108	79	100.0	29	100.0	4	100.0
Nebraska	275	2	9	291	275	100.0	16	100.0	9	100.0
Nevada	22	13	4	86	19	100.0	67	100.0	4	100.0
New Hampshire	230	7	2	237	230	100.0	7	100.0	2	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type						
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total ¹	Stationary outlets				Bookmobiles	
					Centrals		Branches		Total	Response rate
					Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
New Jersey	309	42	14	457	309	100.0	148	100.0	14	100.0
New Mexico	89	5	3	113	89	100.0	24	100.0	3	100.0
New York	751	58	10	1,088	750	100.0	338	100.0	12	100.0
North Carolina	76	61	39	381	65	100.0	316	100.0	44	100.0
North Dakota	82	6	14	90	81	100.0	9	100.0	14	100.0
Ohio	250	98	52	717	244	100.0	473	100.0	66	100.0
Oklahoma	110	9	1	205	110	100.0	95	100.0	1	100.0
Oregon	124	19	10	209	121	100.0	88	100.0	11	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	47	27	628	451	100.0	177	100.0	38	100.0
Rhode Island	48	7	2	72	48	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	41	33	31	184	40	100.0	144	100.0	36	100.0
South Dakota	125	6	7	144	125	100.0	19	100.0	8	100.0
Tennessee	184	26	2	287	184	100.0	103	100.0	2	100.0
Texas	557	72	13	848	557	100.0	291	100.0	14	100.0
Utah	72	18	22	108	53	100.0	55	100.0	24	100.0
Vermont	189	4	9	192	188	100.0	4	100.0	9	100.0
Virginia	90	60	31	341	79	100.0	262	100.0	33	100.0
Washington	64	23	11	325	55	100.0	270	100.0	18	100.0
West Virginia	97	29	6	176	97	100.0	79	100.0	7	100.0
Wisconsin	380	18	8	455	377	100.0	78	100.0	11	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	3	74	23	100.0	51	100.0	3	100.0
Outlying areas										
Virgin Islands	1	1	1	5	0	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0

¹Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

³Of the 9,137 libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,358 were single-outlet libraries and 1,779 were multiple-outlet libraries. Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles or books-by-mail only outlets. Multiple-outlet libraries may consist of branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles only.

NOTE: Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 2A. Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Stationary outlets			Book-mobiles
				Total ¹	Centrals	Branches	
Total	9,137 ²	1,535	733	16,486	8,986	7,500	873
Response rate	†	†	†	†	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,000,000 or more	23	23	14	960	18	942	34
500,000 to 999,999	54	54	33	1,152	40	1,112	63
250,000 to 499,999	94	92	48	1,086	78	1,008	79
100,000 to 249,999	329	296	140	2,023	289	1,734	171
50,000 to 99,999	530	340	156	1,616	512	1,104	177
25,000 to 49,999	922	324	146	1,738	901	837	148
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	256	130	2,260	1,743	517	134
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	99	41	1,612	1,436	176	41
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	35	14	1,358	1,310	48	14
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	14	7	1,644	1,625	19	8
Less than 1,000	1,035	2	4	1,037	1,034	3	4

†Not applicable.

¹Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.

²Of the 9,137 libraries in the 50 States and DC, 7,358 were single-outlet libraries and 1,779 were multiple-outlet libraries. Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles or books-by-mail only outlets. Multiple-outlet libraries may consist of branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles only.

NOTE: Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹								Response rate
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	
		Percentage distribution								
50 States and DC ²	9,137	2.9	8.4	17.4	20.5	22.5	16.4	10.6	1.3	98.5
Alabama	207	0	7.2	19.3	25.6	34.3	9.7	3.4	0.5	100.0
Alaska	85	8.2	45.9	9.4	14.1	7.1	11.8	3.5	0	97.6
Arizona	35	0	5.7	11.4	25.7	22.9	14.3	14.3	5.7	97.1
Arkansas	47	0	4.3	21.3	31.9	21.3	10.6	10.6	0	95.7
California	179	0	3.9	13.4	26.3	27.4	20.7	7.8	0.6	99.4
Colorado	115	0	7.8	12.2	20.0	22.6	20.0	16.5	0.9	96.5
Connecticut	194	2.6	4.6	9.8	14.9	26.3	32.0	9.8	0	94.3
Delaware	21	0	0	4.8	9.5	52.4	23.8	9.5	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	72	0	1.4	6.9	26.4	34.7	16.7	13.9	0	95.8
Georgia	58	0	1.7	12.1	20.7	36.2	22.4	6.9	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	106	0.9	15.1	27.4	24.5	15.1	13.2	2.8	0.9	99.1
Illinois	627	0.6	3.0	15.9	19.8	15.3	18.5	21.7	5.1	99.8
Indiana	239	0.8	2.5	7.9	22.6	21.8	25.1	18.0	1.3	100.0
Iowa	538	3.7	11.9	35.1	18.4	15.6	9.7	5.2	0.4	99.4
Kansas	323	5.6	26.3	18.0	12.4	18.3	9.0	9.3	1.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	10.3	37.9	40.5	8.6	0.9	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	1.5	16.9	44.6	23.1	13.8	0	0	100.0
Maine	274	18.6	25.2	18.2	17.5	12.4	6.6	1.5	0	96.7
Maryland	24	0	0	4.2	16.7	25.0	37.5	16.7	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.5	14.1	12.2	19.7	23.8	18.1	8.6	0	98.4
Michigan	383	0	3.1	13.1	24.3	26.4	23.0	9.1	1.0	99.7
Minnesota	142	2.8	4.2	16.9	26.8	30.3	15.5	2.8	0.7	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	0	26.5	24.5	32.7	12.2	4.1	0	100.0
Missouri	148	0	4.1	18.9	18.2	29.1	13.5	10.8	5.4	98.6
Montana	79	0	10.1	25.3	32.9	21.5	8.9	1.3	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	15.6	26.5	25.5	12.4	6.9	6.9	5.5	0.7	93.1
Nevada	22	0	9.1	27.3	18.2	31.8	4.5	9.1	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	8.7	19.6	23.9	21.3	13.5	9.6	3.5	0	94.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹								Response rate
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	309	0.6	0.3	5.5	13.9	27.2	36.2	15.5	0.6	94.2
New Mexico	89	4.5	5.6	12.4	19.1	33.7	18.0	5.6	1.1	100.0
New York	751	0	4.0	27.8	20.4	16.5	14.9	14.2	2.1	100.0
North Carolina	76	0	0	6.6	27.6	36.8	19.7	7.9	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	82	11.0	24.4	32.9	13.4	11.0	3.7	3.7	0	100.0
Ohio	250	0	0	2.0	2.8	5.6	28.4	50.0	11.2	100.0
Oklahoma	110	0	8.2	9.1	20.0	33.6	19.1	8.2	1.8	100.0
Oregon	124	0.8	11.3	16.1	25.0	22.6	15.3	7.3	1.6	98.4
Pennsylvania	451	0	0.7	3.5	23.3	35.3	25.7	11.5	0	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	2.1	14.6	14.6	33.3	16.7	16.7	2.1	97.9
South Carolina	41	0	2.4	17.1	26.8	36.6	14.6	2.4	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	12.8	27.2	20.0	12.8	12.8	8.0	6.4	0	80.0
Tennessee	184	1.1	3.8	20.1	17.9	37.5	13.0	5.4	1.1	100.0
Texas	557	1.4	4.1	20.6	26.6	31.2	10.6	5.4	0	99.6
Utah	72	8.3	9.7	18.1	25.0	9.7	16.7	12.5	0	100.0
Vermont	189	13.2	20.6	32.8	20.1	9.0	4.2	0	0	95.2
Virginia	90	0	0	4.4	16.7	33.3	27.8	16.7	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	3.1	15.6	12.5	18.8	29.7	17.2	3.1	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	0	1.0	44.3	39.2	10.3	5.2	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	3.9	18.9	19.2	20.8	20.3	16.3	0.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	8.7	17.4	30.4	43.5	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0

¹These data are derived from the total *public service hours per year* and the total outlets (*central, branch, bookmobile*) reported by public libraries. (See glossary in appendix D for definitions of these terms.)

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported public service hours. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported public service hours. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 3A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet ¹							
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more
		Percentage distribution							
Total	9,137	2.9	8.4	17.4	20.5	22.5	16.4	10.6	1.3
1,000,000 or more	23	0	0	0	26.1	39.1	30.4	0	4.3
500,000 to 999,999	54	0	0	0	20.4	40.7	22.2	13.0	3.7
250,000 to 499,999	94	0	0	1.1	14.9	39.4	30.9	12.8	1.1
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0.3	5.8	23.1	30.1	20.4	16.4	4.0
50,000 to 99,999	530	0.4	0.9	7.9	20.6	26.6	18.3	21.5	3.8
25,000 to 49,999	922	0	0.8	6.7	13.9	19.3	22.7	31.6	5.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	0.2	1.2	5.9	12.6	26.2	31.4	21.2	1.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	0.3	1.9	8.2	22.5	34.4	25.4	6.5	0.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	1.3	4.6	20.4	34.9	28.4	8.7	1.4	0.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	3.5	13.6	41.7	26.1	12.9	2.1	0.1	0
Less than 1,000	1,035	17.3	41.3	28.2	9.9	2.7	0.5	0.2	0

¹These data are derived from the total *public service hours per year* and the total outlets (*central, branch, bookmobile*) reported by public libraries. (See glossary in appendix D for definitions of these terms.)

NOTE: Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported public service hours. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 3.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 4. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service														
		Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per capita	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per capita	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
50 States and DC ²	9,137	1,244,348	4.5	92.2	301,757	1.1	90.9	1,897,874	6.8	97.7	23,251	83.9	95.4	23,328	84.1	96.8
Alabama	207	13,226	3.0	82.6	3,219	0.7	88.4	17,049	3.8	100.0	34	7.6	94.2	44	9.9	92.8
Alaska	85	2,823	4.4	97.6	351	0.5	97.6	3,727	5.8	97.6	25	38.7	100.0	30	46.5	100.0
Arizona	35	19,762	3.7	97.1	4,568	0.9	88.6	36,955	7.0	94.3	81	15.3	94.3	77	14.5	94.3
Arkansas	47	7,517	2.9	91.5	1,491	0.6	89.4	10,957	4.3	95.7	20	7.7	91.5	21	8.0	93.6
California	179	143,292	4.1	83.8	34,000	1.0	96.6	184,807	5.3	97.8	1,323	37.8	94.4	1,191	34.0	96.6
Colorado	115	24,972	5.8	94.8	5,558	1.3	91.3	42,733	9.9	97.4	224	51.9	93.9	253	58.8	95.7
Connecticut	194	22,356	6.5	90.2	4,132	1.2	88.1	30,472	8.9	93.8	334	97.5	92.8	347	101.3	93.3
Delaware	21	2,931	3.7	100.0	508	0.6	95.2	4,832	6.2	100.0	200	255.8	100.0	191	243.4	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,023	3.5	100.0	1,071	1.9	100.0	1,224	2.1	100.0	6	11.1	100.0	#	0.4	100.0
Florida	72	67,209	4.0	90.3	24,716	1.5	88.9	87,755	5.3	95.8	254	15.3	94.4	283	17.0	94.4
Georgia	58	26,449	3.3	100.0	7,912	1.0	100.0	38,051	4.8	100.0	20	2.5	100.0	24	3.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	5,590	4.6	100.0	1,147	0.9	100.0	7,156	5.8	100.0	#	0.1	100.0	#	0.1	100.0
Idaho	106	6,720	5.8	85.8	900	0.8	79.2	9,110	7.9	95.3	25	21.5	95.3	35	30.0	95.3
Illinois	627	62,446	5.5	99.0	16,371	1.4	93.1	89,480	7.9	99.0	1,743	153.8	96.8	1,702	150.1	98.1
Indiana	239	36,013	6.3	97.5	7,445	1.3	97.5	66,353	11.7	100.0	95	16.8	55.2	117	20.7	93.3
Iowa	538	15,315	5.3	90.1	2,037	0.7	82.2	26,408	9.1	98.1	200	68.6	94.4	159	54.4	94.8
Kansas	323	13,027	5.8	100.0	2,741	1.2	99.7	22,736	10.1	100.0	308	136.9	100.0	321	142.7	100.0
Kentucky	116	14,361	3.6	100.0	2,050	0.5	100.0	21,585	5.4	100.0	29	7.2	100.0	43	10.8	100.0
Louisiana	65	13,160	2.9	100.0	5,033	1.1	100.0	18,141	4.0	100.0	58	13.0	100.0	86	19.1	100.0
Maine	274	5,962	5.0	88.0	916	0.8	75.2	8,430	7.1	96.0	45	37.6	96.4	57	47.9	96.7
Maryland	24	26,968	5.2	70.8	7,194	1.4	100.0	49,067	9.4	100.0	227	43.7	95.8	271	52.0	95.8
Massachusetts	370	34,867	5.5	65.1	5,580	0.9	74.9	48,209	7.6	98.1	2,206	347.6	98.4	2,147	338.2	98.4
Michigan	383	40,558	4.1	99.2	8,240	0.8	99.0	57,092	5.8	99.7	1,638	165.2	99.5	1,663	167.8	99.7
Minnesota	142	26,248	5.2	95.1	4,904	1.0	90.1	48,655	9.7	100.0	507	101.0	97.2	505	100.6	96.5
Mississippi	49	7,672	2.8	100.0	1,377	0.5	98.0	9,052	3.3	100.0	8	2.8	100.0	24	8.6	100.0
Missouri	148	23,073	4.5	91.2	4,533	0.9	89.2	39,502	7.7	97.3	202	39.6	95.3	168	32.8	93.9
Montana	79	3,573	4.0	100.0	446	0.5	98.7	5,094	5.7	100.0	19	21.5	100.0	30	33.7	100.0
Nebraska	275	7,170	5.2	84.4	1,115	0.8	82.9	11,996	8.7	82.9	26	18.9	83.6	32	23.0	83.6
Nevada	22	8,827	4.1	100.0	1,465	0.7	100.0	11,729	5.5	100.0	23	11.0	100.0	27	12.6	100.0
New Hampshire	230	5,966	4.7	79.6	896	0.7	77.4	9,216	7.3	93.5	106	83.5	90.0	102	80.8	91.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service														
		Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total (in thous.)	Per capita ¹	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per capita	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per capita	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
New Jersey	309	42,924	5.1	93.9	7,585	0.9	94.2	52,178	6.3	94.2	509	61.1	94.5	478	57.3	94.5
New Mexico	89	5,345	3.3	100.0	1,041	0.6	96.6	8,066	4.9	98.9	17	10.4	93.3	21	13.1	93.3
New York	751	107,045	5.7	100.0	31,245	1.7	100.0	131,262	6.9	100.0	3,129	165.3	99.9	3,293	174.0	99.9
North Carolina	76	31,507	3.8	97.4	7,542	0.9	98.7	43,993	5.4	100.0	50	6.1	94.7	58	7.0	97.4
North Dakota	82	2,293	4.2	86.6	417	0.8	79.3	4,057	7.4	96.3	50	91.0	90.2	42	76.3	92.7
Ohio	250	78,359	6.9	90.8	19,056	1.7	95.6	166,102	14.6	99.6	2,092	184.2	96.0	2,091	184.2	99.6
Oklahoma	110	13,289	4.7	100.0	2,079	0.7	100.0	16,761	5.9	100.0	35	12.5	100.0	44	15.6	100.0
Oregon	124	18,615	5.9	79.8	2,987	0.9	88.7	42,159	13.4	98.4	1,758	559.2	100.0	1,754	558.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	41,136	3.4	89.8	9,193	0.8	88.9	60,873	5.1	100.0	1,074	89.7	100.0	1,063	88.7	99.3
Rhode Island	48	6,000	5.7	97.9	921	0.9	95.8	7,108	6.8	97.9	660	629.9	97.9	660	629.9	97.9
South Carolina	41	14,035	3.5	97.6	4,378	1.1	100.0	18,887	4.6	100.0	11	2.7	100.0	37	9.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	3,534	5.9	79.2	572	0.9	73.6	5,035	8.4	80.0	34	56.4	80.0	45	74.3	80.0
Tennessee	184	17,490	3.1	99.5	4,161	0.7	98.9	22,635	4.0	100.0	32	5.7	98.9	31	5.5	98.9
Texas	557	58,428	3.0	97.1	21,179	1.1	97.1	87,299	4.5	99.1	217	11.2	98.4	224	11.5	100.0
Utah	72	11,207	5.0	83.3	3,212	1.4	72.2	26,119	11.7	98.6	24	10.9	98.6	23	10.5	98.6
Vermont	189	3,013	5.2	88.9	449	0.8	76.2	3,879	6.7	87.8	22	38.3	90.5	42	73.1	88.9
Virginia	90	31,687	4.5	93.3	8,035	1.1	88.9	59,869	8.5	100.0	67	9.6	97.8	81	11.5	100.0
Washington	64	28,074	4.8	82.8	8,793	1.5	76.6	59,604	10.1	100.0	187	31.7	98.4	156	26.4	98.4
West Virginia	97	6,188	3.4	100.0	1,358	0.8	100.0	7,678	4.2	100.0	20	11.0	99.0	36	20.2	99.0
Wisconsin	380	31,325	5.7	93.9	5,196	1.0	93.9	52,869	9.7	100.0	3,250	596.0	99.2	3,175	582.1	99.7
Wyoming	23	2,778	5.6	100.0	444	0.9	100.0	3,867	7.8	100.0	22	44.5	100.0	23	47.2	100.0
Outlying areas																
Virgin Islands	1	25	0.2	100.0	1	#	100.0	19	0.2	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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**Table 4A. Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service and by population of legal service area:
50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of service									
		Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total (in thousands)	Per capita ¹	Total (in thousands)	Per capita	Total (in thousands)	Per capita	Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population	Total (in thousands)	Per 1,000 population
Total	9,137	1,244,348	4.5	301,757	1.1	1,897,874	6.8	23,251	83.9	23,328	84.1
Response rate	†	92.2	†	90.9	†	97.7	†	95.4	†	96.8	†
1,000,000 or more	23	155,127	3.8	70,532	1.7	194,697	4.7	305	7.4	118	2.9
500,000 to 999,999	54	175,563	4.6	51,614	1.4	313,391	8.3	1,128	29.8	753	19.9
250,000 to 499,999	94	140,664	4.2	37,721	1.1	226,295	6.8	1,828	55.1	1,891	57.0
100,000 to 249,999	329	204,061	4.0	48,991	1.0	323,956	6.4	2,730	54.1	2,302	45.7
50,000 to 99,999	530	166,062	4.5	30,853	0.8	254,712	6.9	3,087	83.5	2,836	76.8
25,000 to 49,999	922	157,000	4.9	25,495	0.8	229,262	7.2	4,839	151.9	5,234	164.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	148,963	5.4	22,039	0.8	211,909	7.6	5,796	209.1	6,011	216.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	55,312	5.4	7,937	0.8	80,264	7.8	2,262	219.5	2,490	241.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	23,352	5.0	3,683	0.8	35,629	7.6	818	174.0	992	211.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	14,382	5.4	2,340	0.9	22,182	8.3	368	137.0	566	211.0
Less than 1,000	1,035	3,862	6.5	552	0.9	5,578	9.4	91	153.1	136	227.5

†Not applicable.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 5. Circulation of children's materials, percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation ¹	Total (in thousands)	Response rate
50 States and DC ²	9,137	682,859	94.2	36.0	52,143	96.4
Alabama	207	5,711	98.6	33.5	639	94.2
Alaska	85	1,295	67.1	34.7	131	97.6
Arizona	35	12,777	91.4	34.6	816	97.1
Arkansas	47	3,036	95.7	27.7	338	95.7
California	179	74,227	93.3	40.2	4,883	97.2
Colorado	115	14,174	95.7	33.2	998	94.8
Connecticut	194	11,079	90.2	36.4	896	92.3
Delaware	21	1,732	100.0	35.8	170	100.0
District of Columbia	1	395	100.0	32.2	121	100.0
Florida	72	25,969	83.3	29.6	2,647	95.8
Georgia	58	15,123	100.0	39.7	1,271	100.0
Hawaii	1	2,609	100.0	36.5	126	100.0
Idaho	106	3,683	90.6	40.4	304	95.3
Illinois	627	36,980	98.6	41.3	2,573	98.9
Indiana	239	21,907	97.1	33.0	1,535	97.1
Iowa	538	9,607	91.1	36.4	908	95.2
Kansas	323	9,135	99.7	40.2	573	100.0
Kentucky	116	6,569	98.3	30.4	703	100.0
Louisiana	65	5,031	100.0	27.7	753	100.0
Maine	274	3,200	83.9	38.0	265	95.3
Maryland	24	19,430	100.0	39.6	822	100.0
Massachusetts	370	18,843	95.9	39.1	1,452	96.5
Michigan	383	21,322	98.7	37.3	1,502	99.7
Minnesota	142	20,013	97.9	41.1	817	99.3
Mississippi	49	2,407	100.0	26.6	302	100.0
Missouri	148	15,329	94.6	38.8	890	96.6
Montana	79	1,690	96.2	33.2	134	100.0
Nebraska	275	5,364	82.5	44.7	351	84.0
Nevada	22	4,018	86.4	34.3	541	100.0
New Hampshire	230	3,840	90.0	41.7	388	90.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Circulation of children's materials, percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation ¹	Total (in thousands)	Response rate
New Jersey	309	19,491	93.9	37.4	1,665	93.9
New Mexico	89	2,695	98.9	33.4	336	98.9
New York	751	44,299	100.0	33.7	3,508	100.0
North Carolina	76	15,371	100.0	34.9	2,128	100.0
North Dakota	82	1,633	93.9	40.2	99	91.5
Ohio	250	52,586	96.4	31.7	3,341	97.6
Oklahoma	110	5,814	100.0	34.7	518	100.0
Oregon	124	13,564	72.6	32.2	1,207	96.0
Pennsylvania	451	22,712	99.6	37.3	2,139	96.5
Rhode Island	48	2,459	97.9	34.6	214	97.9
South Carolina	41	7,157	97.6	37.9	555	100.0
South Dakota	125	1,647	78.4	32.7	173	76.0
Tennessee	184	8,387	98.4	37.1	731	99.5
Texas	557	32,825	97.3	37.6	2,938	99.1
Utah	72	10,961	84.7	42.0	381	100.0
Vermont	189	1,686	72.5	43.5	184	80.4
Virginia	90	21,136	87.8	35.3	1,351	95.6
Washington	64	18,196	84.4	30.5	1,108	92.2
West Virginia	97	2,432	91.8	31.7	270	99.0
Wisconsin	380	20,042	98.2	37.9	1,278	99.7
Wyoming	23	1,274	100.0	33.0	170	100.0
Outlying areas						
Virgin Islands	1	8	100.0	43.1	1	100.0

¹See table 4 for *total circulation* used in deriving *percentage of total circulation*.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 5A. Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials (in thousands)	Children's program attendance (in thousands)
Total	9,137	682,859	52,143
Response rate	†	94.2	96.4
1,000,000 or more	23	70,258	4,990
500,000 to 999,999	54	110,116	6,597
250,000 to 499,999	94	78,747	5,375
100,000 to 249,999	329	114,693	8,792
50,000 to 99,999	530	89,784	6,722
25,000 to 49,999	922	84,995	6,776
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	80,276	7,169
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	30,280	3,040
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	13,129	1,362
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	8,446	1,001
Less than 1,000	1,035	2,135	320

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 6. Number and percentage of public libraries providing access to electronic services and access to the Internet, and number of users of electronic resources per typical week and per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Access to electronic services ¹			Access to the Internet			Users of electronic resources per typical week		
		Total	Percentage of all libraries	Response rate	Total	Percentage of all libraries	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
50 States and DC ²	9,137	8,514	93.2	98.5	8,876	97.1	98.8	5,629	20.3	90.1
Alabama	207	195	94.2	100.0	206	99.5	100.0	49	11.0	89.4
Alaska	85	79	92.9	100.0	75	88.2	100.0	14	21.7	97.6
Arizona	35	31	88.6	100.0	35	100.0	100.0	147	27.6	82.9
Arkansas	47	45	95.7	97.9	47	100.0	95.7	23	8.8	87.2
California	179	176	98.3	99.4	178	99.4	100.0	427	12.2	73.2
Colorado	115	115	100.0	98.3	113	98.3	98.3	132	30.7	86.1
Connecticut	194	182	93.8	97.4	186	95.9	97.4	107	31.4	80.4
Delaware	21	21	100.0	100.0	21	100.0	100.0	8	9.7	90.5
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	7	12.7	0
Florida	72	72	100.0	97.2	72	100.0	98.6	259	15.6	83.3
Georgia	58	58	100.0	100.0	58	100.0	100.0	174	21.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	10	8.0	100.0
Idaho	106	102	96.2	96.2	104	98.1	96.2	23	20.2	75.5
Illinois	627	610	97.3	99.5	623	99.4	100.0	304	26.8	95.5
Indiana	239	234	97.9	100.0	236	98.7	100.0	107	18.8	99.2
Iowa	538	480	89.2	99.3	523	97.2	99.6	67	22.9	97.2
Kansas	323	307	95.0	99.7	307	95.0	99.7	52	23.1	98.8
Kentucky	116	116	100.0	100.0	116	100.0	100.0	55	13.6	97.4
Louisiana	65	65	100.0	100.0	65	100.0	100.0	51	11.5	100.0
Maine	274	228	83.2	97.1	251	91.6	96.7	29	24.3	81.4
Maryland	24	24	100.0	100.0	24	100.0	100.0	78	15.1	83.3
Massachusetts	370	367	99.2	98.4	367	99.2	98.6	137	21.6	78.9
Michigan	383	374	97.7	99.7	381	99.5	99.7	288	29.1	99.0
Minnesota	142	136	95.8	100.0	141	99.3	100.0	53	10.5	85.2
Mississippi	49	49	100.0	100.0	49	100.0	100.0	23	8.4	100.0
Missouri	148	90	60.8	97.3	141	95.3	98.6	44	8.6	52.7
Montana	79	76	96.2	100.0	78	98.7	100.0	15	16.3	100.0
Nebraska	275	210	76.4	82.9	234	85.1	88.0	31	22.0	80.0
Nevada	22	22	100.0	100.0	22	100.0	100.0	34	16.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	195	84.8	98.7	208	90.4	98.7	28	21.8	80.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 6. Number and percentage of public libraries providing access to electronic services and access to the Internet, and number of users of electronic resources per typical week per 1,000 population, by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Access to electronic services ¹			Access to the Internet			Users of electronic resources per typical week		
		Total	Percentage of all libraries	Response rate	Total	Percentage of all libraries	Response rate	Total (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
New Jersey	309	303	98.1	94.2	307	99.4	93.9	170	20.4	92.6
New Mexico	89	79	88.8	100.0	83	93.3	100.0	22	13.7	98.9
New York	751	736	98.0	100.0	750	99.9	100.0	455	24.1	99.1
North Carolina	76	76	100.0	100.0	76	100.0	100.0	159	19.5	98.7
North Dakota	82	63	76.8	100.0	69	84.1	100.0	11	19.4	90.2
Ohio	250	250	100.0	100.0	250	100.0	100.0	519	45.7	78.8
Oklahoma	110	109	99.1	100.0	109	99.1	100.0	89	31.6	100.0
Oregon	124	104	83.9	100.0	123	99.2	100.0	101	32.0	76.6
Pennsylvania	451	448	99.3	100.0	450	99.8	100.0	201	16.7	92.9
Rhode Island	48	45	93.8	97.9	48	100.0	100.0	24	23.3	97.9
South Carolina	41	41	100.0	100.0	41	100.0	100.0	75	18.4	100.0
South Dakota	125	103	82.4	83.2	107	85.6	84.0	18	29.7	64.8
Tennessee	184	162	88.0	100.0	181	98.4	100.0	102	17.9	97.8
Texas	557	488	87.6	100.0	545	97.8	100.0	403	20.8	92.1
Utah	72	58	80.6	100.0	72	100.0	100.0	106	47.3	94.4
Vermont	189	148	78.3	99.5	152	80.4	99.5	12	21.0	94.2
Virginia	90	87	96.7	100.0	90	100.0	100.0	85	12.1	56.7
Washington	64	57	89.1	100.0	63	98.4	100.0	114	19.3	56.3
West Virginia	97	97	100.0	100.0	97	100.0	100.0	21	11.5	100.0
Wisconsin	380	376	98.9	100.0	377	99.2	100.0	155	28.4	95.5
Wyoming	23	23	100.0	100.0	23	100.0	100.0	11	23.0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	—	—	0

— Not available.

¹Electronic services include bibliographic and full-text databases, multimedia products, etc.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse (applies to 50 states and DC only). Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 6A. Number and percentage of public libraries providing access to electronic services and access to the Internet, and number of users of electronic resources per typical week and per 1,000 population, by population of legal service area: 50 States and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Access to electronic services ¹		Access to the Internet		Users of electronic resources per typical week	
		Total	Percentage of all libraries	Total	Percentage of all libraries	Total	Per 1,000 population
Total	9,137	8,514	93.2	8,876	97.1	5,629	20.3
Response rate	†	98.5	†	98.8	†	90.1	†
1,000,000 or more	23	23	100.0	23	100.0	782	19.1
500,000 to 999,999	54	54	100.0	54	100.0	845	22.3
250,000 to 499,999	94	94	100.0	94	100.0	564	17.0
100,000 to 249,999	329	327	99.4	329	100.0	992	19.7
50,000 to 99,999	530	526	99.2	529	99.8	786	21.3
25,000 to 49,999	922	908	98.5	918	99.6	671	21.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	1,712	97.4	1,754	99.8	591	21.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	1,379	95.4	1,436	99.3	218	21.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	1,232	93.7	1,288	97.9	97	20.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	1,468	90.0	1,571	96.3	63	23.5
Less than 1,000	1,035	791	76.4	880	85.0	19	32.2

†Not applicable.

¹Electronic services include bibliographic and full-text databases, multimedia products, etc.

NOTE: Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 7. Number of Internet terminals in public libraries, by type of use and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Number of Internet terminals								
		Total	Public use				Staff use only			
			Total	Average per stationary outlet ¹	Per 5,000 population ²	Response rate	Total	Average per outlet ³	Average per paid FTE staff ⁴	Response rate
50 States and DC ⁵	9,137	260,525	141,194	8.6	2.5	98.3	119,331	6.9	0.9	98.0
Alabama	207	3,048	1,704	6.0	1.9	100.0	1,344	4.5	0.8	100.0
Alaska	85	788	459	4.5	3.6	100.0	329	3.2	1.0	100.0
Arizona	35	4,073	2,244	12.8	2.1	97.1	1,829	9.6	0.9	97.1
Arkansas	47	1,648	1,015	4.8	2.0	95.7	633	2.9	0.8	95.7
California	179	20,651	11,389	10.6	1.6	100.0	9,262	8.2	0.8	100.0
Colorado	115	4,627	2,326	9.6	2.7	98.3	2,301	9.0	0.9	98.3
Connecticut	194	3,615	1,640	6.8	2.4	95.4	1,975	7.9	0.8	95.4
Delaware	21	388	183	5.5	1.2	100.0	205	5.9	0.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	497	226	8.4	2.0	100.0	271	9.7	0.6	100.0
Florida	72	12,250	6,645	13.9	2.0	95.8	5,605	10.9	0.9	95.8
Georgia	58	6,885	4,319	11.8	2.7	100.0	2,566	6.6	0.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	918	688	13.8	2.8	100.0	230	4.3	0.4	100.0
Idaho	106	1,318	752	5.3	3.3	96.2	566	3.8	1.0	96.2
Illinois	627	12,492	5,705	7.2	2.5	99.8	6,787	8.3	0.9	99.7
Indiana	239	8,486	4,431	10.3	3.9	100.0	4,055	8.6	0.9	100.0
Iowa	538	3,374	1,981	3.5	3.4	99.6	1,393	2.5	0.9	99.1
Kansas	323	3,873	2,019	5.4	4.5	99.7	1,854	4.9	1.1	99.4
Kentucky	116	3,253	2,081	11.0	2.6	100.0	1,172	4.1	0.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,127	2,222	6.8	2.5	100.0	1,905	5.3	0.9	100.0
Maine	274	1,794	1,056	3.8	4.4	96.7	738	2.6	1.1	96.7
Maryland	24	5,382	2,614	14.9	2.5	100.0	2,768	14.3	0.9	100.0
Massachusetts	370	7,315	3,585	7.3	2.8	98.4	3,730	7.5	0.9	98.4
Michigan	383	10,292	5,780	8.8	2.9	99.7	4,512	6.7	0.9	99.7
Minnesota	142	5,444	2,828	7.9	2.8	100.0	2,616	7.0	1.0	100.0
Mississippi	49	2,266	1,379	5.7	2.5	100.0	887	3.7	0.7	100.0
Missouri	148	6,543	3,594	9.8	3.5	96.6	2,949	7.5	1.0	97.3
Montana	79	789	475	4.4	2.6	100.0	314	2.8	1.0	100.0
Nebraska	275	1,842	1,136	3.9	4.1	86.9	706	2.4	0.9	86.9
Nevada	22	1,249	658	7.7	1.5	100.0	591	6.6	0.7	100.0
New Hampshire	230	1,470	701	3.0	2.8	96.1	769	3.2	1.1	96.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of Internet terminals in public libraries, by type of use and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of Internet terminals								
		Public use					Staff use only			
		Total	Total	Average per stationary outlet ¹	Per 5,000 population ²	Response rate	Total	Average per outlet ³	Average per paid FTE staff ⁴	Response rate
New Jersey	309	8,222	3,992	8.7	2.4	94.2	4,230	9.0	0.8	93.9
New Mexico	89	1,165	732	6.5	2.2	100.0	433	3.7	0.7	100.0
New York	751	20,043	10,123	9.3	2.7	100.0	9,920	9.0	0.8	100.0
North Carolina	76	5,947	3,751	9.8	2.3	100.0	2,196	5.2	0.8	100.0
North Dakota	82	512	353	3.9	3.2	100.0	159	1.5	0.8	100.0
Ohio	250	15,521	8,210	11.5	3.6	95.2	7,311	9.3	0.7	92.4
Oklahoma	110	2,651	1,562	7.6	2.8	100.0	1,089	5.3	1.0	100.0
Oregon	124	3,478	1,609	7.7	2.6	100.0	1,869	8.5	1.1	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	10,938	6,440	10.3	2.7	100.0	4,498	6.8	0.9	100.0
Rhode Island	48	1,208	647	9.0	3.1	97.9	561	7.6	0.9	97.9
South Carolina	41	3,400	1,911	10.4	2.4	100.0	1,489	6.8	1.0	100.0
South Dakota	125	1,009	665	4.6	5.5	80.0	344	2.3	1.1	80.0
Tennessee	184	4,054	2,484	8.7	2.2	99.5	1,570	5.4	0.9	99.5
Texas	557	16,914	10,233	12.1	2.6	99.8	6,681	7.8	1.0	100.0
Utah	72	1,716	998	9.2	2.2	100.0	718	5.4	0.7	100.0
Vermont	189	908	618	3.2	5.4	98.4	290	1.4	1.0	90.5
Virginia	90	7,074	3,328	9.8	2.4	100.0	3,746	10.0	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	6,608	3,179	9.8	2.7	100.0	3,429	10.0	1.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,522	900	5.1	2.5	100.0	622	3.4	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	6,274	3,294	7.2	3.0	100.0	2,980	6.4	1.0	99.2
Wyoming	23	664	330	4.5	3.3	100.0	334	4.3	0.9	100.0
Outlying areas										
Virgin Islands	1	54	33	6.6	1.5	100.0	21	3.5	0.7	100.0

¹The average per stationary outlet was calculated by dividing the total number of public-use Internet terminals in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. See table 2 for the number of service outlets.

²Per 5,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The average per outlet was calculated by dividing the total number of staff-use only Internet terminals by the total number of central, branch, and bookmobile outlets.

⁴The average per FTE (full-time equivalent) staff was calculated by dividing the total number of Internet terminals for staff use only by the total number of FTE staff. Total FTE staff are in table 10. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs).

⁵50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 7A. Number of Internet terminals in public libraries, by type of use and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of Internet terminals						
		Total	Public use			Staff use only		
			Total	Average per stationary outlet ¹	Per 5,000 population ²	Total	Average per outlet ³	Average per paid FTE staff ⁴
Total	9,137	260,525	141,194	8.6	2.5	119,331	6.9	0.9
Response Rate	†	†	98.3	†	†	98.0	†	†
1,000,000 or more	23	28,665	15,708	16.4	1.9	12,957	13.0	0.8
500,000 to 999,999	54	31,692	16,332	14.2	2.2	15,360	12.6	0.8
250,000 to 499,999	94	26,437	13,599	12.5	2.1	12,838	11.0	0.8
100,000 to 249,999	329	43,417	22,704	11.2	2.3	20,713	9.4	0.9
50,000 to 99,999	530	33,191	17,190	10.6	2.3	16,001	8.9	0.9
25,000 to 49,999	922	31,549	16,438	9.5	2.6	15,111	8.0	0.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	31,613	17,511	7.7	3.2	14,102	5.9	0.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	15,056	9,089	5.6	4.4	5,967	3.6	1.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	8,759	5,651	4.2	6.0	3,108	2.3	1.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	7,129	4,824	2.9	9.0	2,305	1.4	1.2
Less than 1,000	1,035	3,017	2,148	2.1	18.1	869	0.8	1.5

†Not applicable.

¹The average per stationary outlet was calculated by dividing the total number of public-use Internet terminals in central and branch outlets by the total number of such outlets. See table 2 for the number of service outlets.

²Per 5,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³The average per outlet was calculated by dividing the total number of staff-use only Internet terminals by the total number of central, branch, and bookmobile outlets.

⁴The average per FTE (full-time equivalent) staff was calculated by dividing the total number of Internet terminals for staff use only by the total number of FTE staff. Total FTE staff is in table 10. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs).

NOTE: Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 8. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Video			Serial subscriptions			Electronic format ¹		
		Number (in thous.)	Per capita ²	Response rate	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
50 States and DC ³	9,137	785,075	2.8	97.8	35,748	128.9	97.7	28,718	103.6	97.8	1,946	7.0	97.4	1,822	6.6	88.3
Alabama	207	8,913	2.0	100.0	301	67.6	100.0	272	61.2	100.0	16	3.5	100.0	10	2.3	100.0
Alaska	85	2,272	3.5	97.6	87	135.5	97.6	112	173.7	97.6	7	10.9	97.6	6	8.7	97.6
Arizona	35	9,109	1.7	97.1	476	89.7	97.1	413	77.9	97.1	22	4.1	97.1	40	7.5	94.3
Arkansas	47	5,357	2.1	95.7	125	48.9	95.7	110	42.9	95.7	10	4.0	95.7	7	2.7	91.5
California	179	68,291	2.0	98.9	2,575	73.5	98.3	2,466	70.4	97.8	155	4.4	97.8	127	3.6	76.0
Colorado	115	11,469	2.7	98.3	368	85.5	98.3	590	137.1	98.3	25	5.8	98.3	23	5.3	93.0
Connecticut	194	14,336	4.2	94.3	522	152.3	92.8	601	175.4	93.8	32	9.4	94.8	45	13.0	80.4
Delaware	21	1,488	1.9	100.0	62	79.7	100.0	58	74.0	100.0	5	6.8	100.0	5	6.6	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,650	4.6	100.0	68	119.6	100.0	19	33.7	100.0	5	7.9	100.0	#	#	100.0
Florida	72	30,775	1.8	95.8	1,431	86.0	93.1	1,400	84.1	93.1	63	3.8	95.8	159	9.5	86.1
Georgia	58	14,869	1.9	100.0	420	52.9	100.0	429	54.1	100.0	27	3.4	100.0	22	2.7	98.3
Hawaii	1	3,052	2.5	100.0	215	174.9	100.0	72	58.7	100.0	6	4.7	100.0	3	2.4	100.0
Idaho	106	3,636	3.1	96.2	138	119.3	96.2	118	102.1	96.2	7	5.9	96.2	4	3.4	88.7
Illinois	627	42,390	3.7	99.8	2,093	184.7	99.2	1,540	135.9	99.7	122	10.8	99.2	123	10.8	0
Indiana	239	23,667	4.2	100.0	1,204	212.1	99.6	1,198	211.0	100.0	63	11.1	100.0	103	18.1	96.7
Iowa	538	11,494	3.9	98.0	463	158.8	99.3	447	153.3	99.3	39	13.3	99.3	16	5.6	98.7
Kansas	323	10,691	4.8	100.0	366	162.5	100.0	467	207.3	100.0	24	10.8	100.0	24	10.8	99.4
Kentucky	116	8,154	2.0	100.0	298	74.0	99.1	261	64.9	100.0	17	4.1	100.0	15	3.8	95.7
Louisiana	65	11,092	2.5	100.0	255	56.9	100.0	347	77.4	100.0	32	7.2	100.0	13	2.8	100.0
Maine	274	6,016	5.1	94.2	139	116.6	96.0	151	126.6	96.0	12	9.9	96.7	4	3.1	96.0
Maryland	24	15,389	3.0	100.0	829	159.1	100.0	485	93.2	100.0	31	5.9	100.0	5	1.0	87.5
Massachusetts	370	30,795	4.9	98.4	936	147.4	98.1	858	135.1	98.1	87	13.7	98.4	44	6.9	98.4
Michigan	383	31,695	3.2	99.7	1,503	151.5	99.7	955	96.3	99.7	79	8.0	99.5	91	9.2	99.2
Minnesota	142	16,115	3.2	98.6	757	150.8	97.9	581	115.8	97.9	40	8.0	100.0	32	6.4	95.1
Mississippi	49	5,712	2.1	100.0	152	55.0	100.0	182	65.6	100.0	12	4.3	100.0	4	1.4	100.0
Missouri	148	18,204	3.6	95.9	731	143.0	95.3	538	105.2	95.3	36	7.0	72.3	42	8.2	81.1
Montana	79	2,652	2.9	100.0	75	83.0	100.0	71	79.2	100.0	5	6.0	100.0	3	3.9	100.0
Nebraska	275	6,152	4.4	86.5	222	160.4	85.1	194	139.8	85.5	16	11.6	84.4	19	14.0	87.6
Nevada	22	4,137	1.9	100.0	222	104.3	100.0	201	94.3	100.0	8	3.7	100.0	28	13.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	5,725	4.5	92.2	179	142.1	93.0	186	147.1	93.0	15	12.1	86.1	24	19.0	90.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Video			Serial subscriptions			Electronic format ¹		
		Number (in thous.)	Per capita ²	Response rate	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
New Jersey	309	31,203	3.7	94.2	1,092	131.0	93.9	899	107.9	94.2	65	7.8	94.5	51	6.1	93.9
New Mexico	89	4,098	2.5	100.0	117	71.7	100.0	72	44.0	100.0	8	4.8	100.0	4	2.6	97.8
New York	751	79,003	4.2	100.0	4,530	239.4	100.0	2,419	127.8	100.0	254	13.4	99.9	134	7.1	100.0
North Carolina	76	16,243	2.0	100.0	508	62.1	100.0	436	53.3	100.0	35	4.2	100.0	70	8.6	94.7
North Dakota	82	2,246	4.1	100.0	69	124.7	100.0	57	103.6	100.0	4	8.1	100.0	8	14.1	100.0
Ohio	250	48,075	4.2	100.0	3,605	317.5	100.0	2,976	262.2	100.0	124	10.9	100.0	143	12.6	80.0
Oklahoma	110	6,345	2.2	100.0	188	66.4	100.0	233	82.6	100.0	15	5.4	100.0	5	1.9	100.0
Oregon	124	8,811	2.8	96.8	550	174.9	94.4	427	135.8	95.2	24	7.6	97.6	21	6.6	92.7
Pennsylvania	451	28,548	2.4	100.0	2,089	174.4	99.6	964	80.5	99.1	81	6.7	99.1	28	2.3	97.3
Rhode Island	48	4,109	3.9	97.9	115	110.1	97.9	132	125.5	97.9	8	7.4	97.9	6	5.9	91.7
South Carolina	41	8,379	2.1	100.0	295	72.5	100.0	268	65.9	100.0	21	5.1	100.0	44	10.8	100.0
South Dakota	125	2,837	4.7	80.0	82	136.4	80.0	81	133.8	80.0	7	11.7	80.0	5	8.9	79.2
Tennessee	184	10,376	1.8	100.0	364	64.0	100.0	337	59.1	99.5	20	3.5	100.0	11	2.0	95.1
Texas	557	36,890	1.9	99.6	1,481	76.3	99.6	1,292	66.6	99.6	86	4.4	99.8	106	5.5	97.7
Utah	72	6,063	2.7	100.0	394	176.6	100.0	298	133.6	100.0	13	5.9	100.0	25	11.0	100.0
Vermont	189	2,739	4.7	88.9	86	149.6	89.9	77	133.9	90.5	8	14.2	92.6	3	4.9	91.0
Virginia	90	19,385	2.7	100.0	850	120.4	97.8	521	73.8	98.9	41	5.8	100.0	21	3.0	86.7
Washington	64	17,133	2.9	100.0	975	165.1	98.4	716	121.1	98.4	46	7.9	98.4	33	5.6	95.3
West Virginia	97	5,010	2.8	100.0	144	79.4	100.0	143	79.3	100.0	8	4.2	100.0	8	4.6	100.0
Wisconsin	380	18,864	3.5	99.7	915	167.7	99.7	973	178.3	99.7	58	10.7	99.5	47	8.6	98.2
Wyoming	23	2,420	4.9	100.0	86	173.3	100.0	75	152.4	100.0	5	10.5	100.0	9	18.2	100.0
Outlying areas																
Virgin Islands	1	192	1.7	100.0	#	0.6	100.0	1	6.7	100.0	#	2.1	100.0	0	0	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Physical units such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks that are designed to be processed by a computer.

²Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

³50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 8A. Number of public library materials and library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes		Audio		Video		Serial subscriptions		Electronic format ¹	
		Number (in thous.)	Per capita ²	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population	Number (in thous.)	Per 1,000 population
Total	9,137	785,075	2.8	35,748	128.9	28,718	103.6	1,946	7.0	1,822	6.6
Response Rate	†	97.8	†	97.7	†	97.8	†	97.4	†	88.3	†
1,000,000 or more	23	97,079	2.4	6,083	148.4	3,159	77.1	259	6.3	209	5.1
500,000 to 999,999	54	104,880	2.8	5,234	138.2	3,520	92.9	265	7.0	286	7.5
250,000 to 499,999	94	80,521	2.4	3,734	112.6	2,781	83.9	176	5.3	161	4.9
100,000 to 249,999	329	115,668	2.3	5,351	106.1	4,304	85.4	249	4.9	258	5.1
50,000 to 99,999	530	94,227	2.6	4,326	117.1	3,802	102.9	223	6.0	303	8.2
25,000 to 49,999	922	94,345	3.0	4,190	131.5	3,768	118.3	236	7.4	234	7.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	96,632	3.5	3,899	140.7	3,640	131.3	260	9.4	188	6.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	45,303	4.4	1,545	149.9	1,732	168.1	129	12.5	80	7.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	25,993	5.5	759	161.5	939	199.8	70	14.8	51	10.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	21,412	8.0	476	177.5	772	287.6	58	21.6	36	13.5
Less than 1,000	1,035	9,017	15.1	150	252.3	300	502.4	21	34.9	16	26.8

†Not applicable.

¹Physical units such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks that are designed to be processed by a computer.

²Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 9. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection										Response rate
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC ¹	9,137	3.7	12.9	31.4	20.9	14.8	14.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	97.8
Alabama	207	3.9	17.4	34.8	24.2	14.0	4.3	1.4	0	0	0	100.0
Alaska	85	21.2	27.1	31.8	10.6	5.9	2.4	1.2	0	0	0	97.6
Arizona	35	2.9	0	17.1	20.0	11.4	31.4	11.4	5.7	0	0	97.1
Arkansas	47	0	0	8.5	12.8	36.2	40.4	2.1	0	0	0	95.7
California	179	0.6	0.6	2.2	5.0	22.3	55.3	5.6	6.1	1.1	1.1	98.9
Colorado	115	2.6	15.7	33.0	17.4	13.0	15.7	0.9	1.7	0	0	98.3
Connecticut	194	0.5	5.7	21.1	24.7	25.3	22.7	0	0	0	0	94.3
Delaware	21	0	0	42.9	28.6	19.0	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Florida	72	0	0	6.9	11.1	16.7	44.4	9.7	9.7	1.4	0	95.8
Georgia	58	0	0	0	3.4	27.6	58.6	8.6	1.7	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	106	2.8	19.8	37.7	21.7	10.4	7.5	0	0	0	0	96.2
Illinois	627	2.6	9.3	34.8	22.3	14.8	15.8	0.3	0	0	0.2	99.8
Indiana	239	0	2.5	29.7	23.0	24.7	17.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	0	100.0
Iowa	538	6.1	34.0	39.8	12.5	4.3	3.3	0	0	0	0	98.0
Kansas	323	11.8	28.5	34.1	16.1	4.6	4.0	0.6	0.3	0	0	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	19.0	44.0	25.9	9.5	0.9	0.9	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	3.1	10.8	44.6	35.4	4.6	1.5	0	0	100.0
Maine	274	9.1	24.1	39.8	21.5	4.4	1.1	0	0	0	0	94.2
Maryland	24	0	0	0	4.2	20.8	41.7	12.5	12.5	8.3	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.5	9.5	18.9	25.9	25.7	15.7	0.5	0	0	0.3	98.4
Michigan	383	1.3	3.4	34.5	30.3	15.7	13.6	0.8	0.3	0	0.3	99.7
Minnesota	142	2.8	9.2	39.4	18.3	14.8	9.9	4.2	0.7	0.7	0	98.6
Mississippi	49	0	0	6.1	24.5	28.6	38.8	2.0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	148	0.7	3.4	33.8	29.7	16.9	12.2	0.7	0.7	2.0	0	95.9
Montana	79	2.5	12.7	49.4	22.8	6.3	6.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	11.6	36.4	36.4	10.5	3.3	1.1	0.7	0	0	0	86.5
Nevada	22	0	0	22.7	27.3	18.2	22.7	4.5	4.5	0	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	6.5	19.6	46.1	18.3	7.0	2.6	0	0	0	0	92.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection										Response rate
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	309	0.3	0.3	14.9	30.7	29.4	22.0	1.6	0.6	0	0	94.2
New Mexico	89	15.7	24.7	25.8	12.4	12.4	7.9	0	1.1	0	0	100.0
New York	751	1.7	12.6	37.5	19.7	12.1	15.2	0.4	0.3	0	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	76	0	0	2.6	7.9	18.4	63.2	5.3	2.6	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	82	9.8	17.1	42.7	19.5	6.1	4.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	250	0	0.8	6.4	21.6	30.8	35.6	2.0	1.6	1.2	0	100.0
Oklahoma	110	5.5	17.3	34.5	20.9	14.5	5.5	0.9	0.9	0	0	100.0
Oregon	124	1.6	12.9	25.0	27.4	17.7	14.5	0	0.8	0	0	96.8
Pennsylvania	451	0.4	5.8	38.1	28.8	15.3	10.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	0	20.8	29.2	29.2	18.8	2.1	0	0	0	97.9
South Carolina	41	0	0	2.4	12.2	26.8	48.8	4.9	4.9	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	10.4	24.0	45.6	12.0	5.6	2.4	0	0	0	0	80.0
Tennessee	184	8.2	20.1	34.2	22.8	7.1	5.4	0.5	1.6	0	0	100.0
Texas	557	1.1	10.6	40.0	25.1	12.9	8.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0	99.6
Utah	72	1.4	4.2	33.3	31.9	16.7	9.7	1.4	1.4	0	0	100.0
Vermont	189	16.4	31.7	40.2	7.9	3.2	0.5	0	0	0	0	88.9
Virginia	90	0	0	4.4	24.4	20.0	41.1	7.8	1.1	1.1	0	100.0
Washington	64	3.1	6.3	23.4	17.2	15.6	18.8	7.8	6.3	1.6	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	6.2	38.1	22.7	19.6	11.3	1.0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	2.1	13.9	42.1	18.7	13.4	9.2	0.3	0	0.3	0	99.7
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	17.4	34.8	47.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas												
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0

¹50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported books and serial volumes. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 9A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection									
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 to 2,499,999	2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,137	3.7	12.9	31.4	20.9	14.8	14.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1
1,000,000 or more	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.5	30.4	26.1
500,000 to 999,999	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.5	59.3	18.5	3.7
250,000 to 499,999	94	0	0	0	0	1.1	21.3	56.4	18.1	3.2	0
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0	0.6	0	0.9	84.2	12.5	1.8	0	0
50,000 to 99,999	530	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.9	13.0	82.8	0.4	0	0	0
25,000 to 49,999	922	0.3	0.3	2.2	10.0	43.5	43.7	0	0	0	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	0.1	1.3	11.2	39.4	40.3	7.8	0	0	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	0.5	2.2	36.7	49.6	10.7	0.3	0	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	1.7	9.7	64.6	23.0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	5.1	30.3	59.3	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,035	21.6	48.7	28.4	1.0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 9.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 10. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS; and number of public libraries with ALA-MLS librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff								Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS	Number of public libraries with ALA-MLS librarians
		Total		Librarians				Other				
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Librarians with ALA-MLS ¹		Total	Response rate			
						Total	Response rate					
50 States and DC ²	9,137	136,219.4	98.3	44,919.6	98.3	30,427.7	98.3	91,299.8	98.3	67.7	22.3	4,211
Alabama	207	1,595.6	100.0	654.6	100.0	247.7	100.0	941.0	100.0	37.8	15.5	73
Alaska	85	320.3	100.0	116.8	100.0	69.2	100.0	203.6	100.0	59.3	21.6	18
Arizona	35	1,937.7	97.1	562.7	97.1	462.1	97.1	1,375.0	97.1	82.1	23.8	20
Arkansas	47	809.7	95.7	241.2	95.7	87.1	95.7	568.5	95.7	36.1	10.8	36
California	179	12,273.9	99.4	3,530.4	99.4	3,283.9	99.4	8,743.5	99.4	93.0	26.8	170
Colorado	115	2,491.6	97.4	752.8	97.4	518.1	94.8	1,738.9	97.4	68.8	20.8	59
Connecticut	194	2,549.4	95.4	926.2	95.4	751.8	95.9	1,623.2	95.4	81.2	29.5	151
Delaware	21	249.4	100.0	84.8	100.0	41.8	100.0	164.6	100.0	49.3	16.8	8
District of Columbia	1	422.0	100.0	146.8	100.0	123.8	100.0	275.2	100.0	84.3	29.3	1
Florida	72	6,490.0	95.8	1,977.1	95.8	1,623.6	94.4	4,513.0	95.8	82.1	25.0	69
Georgia	58	2,815.2	100.0	681.2	100.0	657.2	100.0	2,134.0	100.0	96.5	23.3	58
Hawaii	1	527.1	100.0	160.0	100.0	160.0	100.0	367.1	100.0	100.0	30.4	1
Idaho	106	587.5	99.1	177.8	99.1	55.6	100.0	409.7	99.1	31.3	9.5	23
Illinois	627	7,546.0	99.5	2,713.7	99.8	1,709.8	98.2	4,832.3	99.5	63.0	22.7	268
Indiana	239	4,511.4	100.0	1,353.9	100.0	893.4	100.0	3,157.5	100.0	66.0	19.8	141
Iowa	538	1,581.1	99.3	850.4	99.3	230.3	96.5	730.7	99.8	27.1	14.6	95
Kansas	323	1,645.6	100.0	616.1	100.0	232.9	100.0	1,029.6	100.0	37.8	14.2	64
Kentucky	116	1,634.4	100.0	768.6	100.0	188.2	100.0	865.8	100.0	24.5	11.5	37
Louisiana	65	2,143.8	100.0	872.2	100.0	345.4	100.0	1,271.6	100.0	39.6	16.1	51
Maine	274	689.7	96.4	315.6	96.4	138.2	96.4	374.1	96.4	43.8	20.0	84
Maryland	24	3,105.9	100.0	1,168.9	100.0	630.6	100.0	1,937.0	100.0	53.9	20.3	24
Massachusetts	370	3,942.8	98.4	1,767.7	98.4	1,134.3	98.4	2,175.2	98.4	64.2	28.8	259
Michigan	383	4,763.6	99.7	1,782.6	99.7	1,232.2	99.7	2,981.0	99.7	69.1	25.9	205
Minnesota	142	2,525.8	100.0	805.4	100.0	498.8	100.0	1,720.4	100.0	61.9	19.7	59
Mississippi	49	1,221.0	100.0	430.0	100.0	132.0	100.0	791.0	100.0	30.7	10.8	42
Missouri	148	2,892.2	97.3	835.1	98.0	355.3	97.3	2,057.0	97.3	42.5	12.3	50
Montana	79	324.3	100.0	169.7	100.0	40.1	100.0	154.7	100.0	23.6	12.3	17
Nebraska	275	769.0	85.8	396.0	85.5	102.2	94.9	373.0	85.5	25.8	13.3	27
Nevada	22	823.3	100.0	207.9	100.0	153.8	100.0	615.5	100.0	74.0	18.7	9
New Hampshire	230	725.2	94.3	429.2	94.3	158.7	94.3	296.0	94.3	37.0	21.9	90

See notes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS; and number of public libraries with ALA-MLS librarians, by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff								Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS	Number of public libraries with ALA-MLS librarians
		Total		Librarians				Other				
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Librarians with ALA-MLS ¹		Total	Response rate			
						Total	Response rate					
New Jersey ³	309	5,146.3	93.9	1,502.2	93.9	1,491.6	93.9	3,644.1	94.2	99.3	29.0	269
New Mexico	89	606.5	100.0	248.4	100.0	106.6	98.9	358.1	100.0	42.9	17.6	29
New York	751	12,431.3	100.0	4,081.3	100.0	3,403.9	100.0	8,350.0	100.0	83.4	27.4	388
North Carolina	76	2,832.1	100.0	639.7	100.0	606.0	100.0	2,192.4	100.0	94.7	21.4	72
North Dakota	82	207.7	100.0	104.7	100.0	22.1	97.6	103.0	100.0	21.1	10.7	11
Ohio	250	10,090.9	100.0	2,726.1	100.0	1,911.5	100.0	7,364.9	100.0	70.1	18.9	186
Oklahoma	110	1,143.7	100.0	507.8	100.0	195.0	100.0	636.0	100.0	38.4	17.1	29
Oregon	124	1,747.0	100.0	496.3	100.0	366.8	100.0	1,250.7	100.0	73.9	21.0	67
Pennsylvania	451	5,264.0	100.0	1,738.0	100.0	1,213.7	98.0	3,526.0	100.0	69.8	23.1	236
Rhode Island	48	649.8	93.8	228.3	93.8	193.4	93.8	421.5	93.8	84.7	29.8	47
South Carolina	41	1,560.5	100.0	488.8	100.0	368.7	100.0	1,071.7	100.0	75.4	23.6	38
South Dakota	125	321.0	79.2	133.5	79.2	36.0	81.6	187.5	80.0	27.0	11.2	32
Tennessee	184	1,833.5	100.0	564.4	100.0	270.9	100.0	1,269.2	100.0	48.0	14.8	34
Texas	557	6,463.3	99.6	2,050.4	99.6	1,483.3	100.0	4,412.9	100.0	72.3	22.9	181
Utah	72	1,036.4	100.0	281.4	100.0	154.2	100.0	755.0	100.0	54.8	14.9	17
Vermont	189	304.4	95.2	187.1	95.2	45.9	100.0	117.4	95.8	24.5	15.1	39
Virginia	90	3,411.0	100.0	950.4	100.0	795.4	100.0	2,460.6	100.0	83.7	23.3	83
Washington	64	3,268.2	100.0	804.1	100.0	755.4	100.0	2,464.1	100.0	93.9	23.1	41
West Virginia	97	641.5	100.0	334.2	100.0	93.0	97.9	307.3	100.0	27.8	14.5	39
Wisconsin	380	2,975.7	100.0	1,195.6	100.0	622.6	100.0	1,780.1	100.0	52.1	20.9	153
Wyoming	23	370.0	100.0	162.0	100.0	34.0	100.0	207.9	100.0	21.0	9.2	11
Outlying areas												
Virgin Islands	1	30.0	100.0	7.0	100.0	7.0	100.0	23.0	100.0	100.0	23.3	1

¹ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA). Librarians with ALA-MLS are also included in total librarians.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

³New Jersey collects data on the number of "certified" librarians, not "ALA-MLS" librarians (i.e., the state does not distinguish between master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association (ALA) and all other master's degrees in library science awarded by institutions of higher education). Their "certified" librarians total is included in the ALA-MLS column. Nationally, 4,727 master's degrees in library science were awarded by institutions of higher education in 2000–01 (U.S. Department of Education, NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2002, table 253.) Master's degrees from ALA-accredited programs totalled 4,109 and accounted for 87 percent of total master's degrees awarded in 2000–01 (ALA, Office for Human Resource Development and Recruitment, Degrees and Certificates Awarded by U.S. Library and Information Studies Education Programs, 2003.)

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 10A. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff in public libraries, by type of position; percentage of total librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS; and number of public libraries with ALA-MLS librarians, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff				Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS	Number of public libraries with ALA-MLS librarians
		Total	Librarians		Other			
			Total	Librarians with ALA-MLS ¹				
Total	9,137	136,219.4	44,919.6	30,427.7	91,299.8	67.7	22.3	4,211
Response rate	†	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	†	†	†
1,000,000 or more	23	15,932.7	4,708.6	4,483.2	11,224.1	95.2	28.1	23
500,000 to 999,999	54	19,633.8	5,420.8	4,876.3	14,213.0	90.0	24.8	54
250,000 to 499,999	94	15,212.0	4,772.8	3,733.2	10,439.2	78.2	24.5	94
100,000 to 249,999	329	22,832.5	6,191.4	4,940.1	16,641.0	79.8	21.6	328
50,000 to 99,999	530	17,929.3	5,497.6	3,977.1	12,431.7	72.3	22.2	510
25,000 to 49,999	922	17,359.3	5,959.9	4,002.2	11,399.4	67.2	23.1	838
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	15,662.4	6,025.8	3,157.4	9,636.7	52.4	20.2	1,256
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	6,252.4	2,810.4	899.6	3,442.0	32.0	14.4	614
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	2,892.5	1,704.6	241.5	1,187.9	14.2	8.3	252
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	1,931.4	1,368.2	98.9	563.2	7.2	5.1	178
Less than 1,000	1,035	581.2	459.6	18.2	121.6	4.0	3.1	64

†Not applicable.

¹ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association. Librarians with ALA-MLS are also included in total librarians.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 11. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹										Response rate
		0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC ²	9,137	1.2	20.5	15.5	22.1	15.1	14.4	5.9	3.1	1.5	0.8	98.3
Alabama	207	0	16.9	19.3	28.0	21.7	9.7	1.9	1.0	1.4	0	100.0
Alaska	85	11.8	48.2	10.6	16.5	7.1	3.5	1.2	0	1.2	0	100.0
Arizona	35	0	0	11.4	14.3	17.1	8.6	8.6	22.9	11.4	5.7	97.1
Arkansas	47	0	0	6.4	12.8	21.3	48.9	6.4	2.1	2.1	0	95.7
California	179	0	0.6	0.6	4.5	11.2	28.5	24.0	15.1	10.1	5.6	99.4
Colorado	115	0	6.1	20.0	30.4	15.7	13.0	5.2	3.5	5.2	0.9	97.4
Connecticut	194	1.5	5.7	8.8	21.6	24.2	24.7	9.8	2.1	1.5	0	95.4
Delaware	21	0	0	0	52.4	23.8	9.5	9.5	4.8	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	72	0	0	2.8	4.2	12.5	23.6	22.2	9.7	13.9	11.1	95.8
Georgia	58	0	0	0	3.4	10.3	37.9	24.1	13.8	6.9	3.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	0	29.2	17.9	26.4	14.2	8.5	2.8	0.9	0	0	99.1
Illinois	627	0.2	15.2	20.4	23.6	13.1	15.0	6.9	4.9	0.6	0.2	99.5
Indiana	239	0	7.1	15.1	18.0	18.0	25.9	6.7	6.7	1.7	0.8	100.0
Iowa	538	1.7	47.8	21.2	16.5	7.2	3.9	0.9	0.7	0	0	99.3
Kansas	323	2.5	47.1	17.0	19.2	6.8	4.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	3.4	28.4	37.9	24.1	1.7	2.6	0.9	0.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	0	9.2	16.9	46.2	10.8	9.2	6.2	1.5	100.0
Maine	274	12.4	42.0	15.3	14.2	10.6	4.7	0.7	0	0	0	96.4
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	29.2	25.0	12.5	12.5	20.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0.5	16.5	8.1	22.4	21.4	23.5	6.2	1.1	0	0.3	98.4
Michigan	383	0.3	8.9	15.9	30.3	19.3	13.8	4.7	5.2	1.3	0.3	99.7
Minnesota	142	0	14.1	22.5	28.2	9.9	14.1	2.8	3.5	3.5	1.4	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	0	0	10.2	18.4	44.9	16.3	4.1	6.1	0	100.0
Missouri	148	0	14.9	20.3	27.7	17.6	11.5	2.7	1.4	1.4	2.7	97.3
Montana	79	0	22.8	27.8	32.9	7.6	5.1	3.8	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	1.5	60.7	14.9	14.2	4.7	3.3	0	0	0.7	0	85.8
Nevada	22	0	0	18.2	27.3	13.6	27.3	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	2.2	35.7	21.3	24.8	7.4	7.4	1.3	0	0	0	94.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 11. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹										Response rate
		0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	309	0	1.6	6.1	20.7	29.1	28.2	8.4	3.6	1.9	0.3	93.9
New Mexico	89	10.1	5.6	21.3	31.5	16.9	10.1	3.4	0	1.1	0	100.0
New York	751	0.1	23.8	16.2	19.3	15.3	12.1	9.1	2.9	0.5	0.5	100.0
North Carolina	76	0	0	0	2.6	13.2	38.2	32.9	5.3	6.6	1.3	100.0
North Dakota	82	3.7	54.9	9.8	19.5	7.3	3.7	1.2	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	250	0	0	2.4	10.8	20.4	32.0	17.2	10.4	4.0	2.8	100.0
Oklahoma	110	0	18.2	25.5	31.8	12.7	7.3	0	2.7	0	1.8	100.0
Oregon	124	0	21.8	12.1	21.0	21.0	12.1	6.5	4.8	0	0.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	0	2.7	19.5	35.5	19.5	15.5	4.4	2.2	0.2	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	10.4	4.2	27.1	16.7	33.3	6.3	0	2.1	0	93.8
South Carolina	41	0	0	0	9.8	22.0	31.7	19.5	7.3	9.8	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	0.8	54.4	23.2	12.0	5.6	2.4	0.8	0.8	0	0	79.2
Tennessee	184	0	28.3	19.6	25.5	15.8	6.0	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	100.0
Texas	557	0.9	15.4	18.0	33.2	15.8	8.6	4.7	1.6	0.7	1.1	99.6
Utah	72	0	19.4	19.4	23.6	15.3	12.5	2.8	4.2	1.4	1.4	100.0
Vermont	189	6.3	52.9	20.1	12.2	6.3	2.1	0	0	0	0	95.2
Virginia	90	0	0	2.2	18.9	15.6	28.9	15.6	8.9	8.9	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	0	10.9	14.1	15.6	15.6	15.6	4.7	9.4	9.4	4.7	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	9.3	25.8	36.1	12.4	13.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	18.7	22.9	26.3	14.5	12.4	2.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	13.0	39.1	26.1	21.7	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas												
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0

¹Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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**Table 11A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and by population of legal service area:
50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff ¹									
			.01 to .99	1.0 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 to 249.99	250 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,137	1.2	20.5	15.5	22.1	15.1	14.4	5.9	3.1	1.5	0.8
1,000,000 or more	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	95.7
500,000 to 999,999	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.2	77.8
250,000 to 499,999	94	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	20.2	63.8	13.8
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0	0	0	0.6	6.1	32.8	41.6	18.8	0
50,000 to 99,999	530	0	0	0.4	1.5	5.1	35.5	38.3	18.1	1.1	0
25,000 to 49,999	922	0.2	0.4	0.7	3.6	17.0	55.6	19.2	3.3	0	0
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	0.1	0.5	2.7	22.9	41.1	30.2	2.5	0	0	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	0.1	3.5	12.9	52.5	27.0	3.9	0.2	0	0	0
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	0.5	15.4	35.4	43.7	4.8	0.4	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	2.0	47.3	36.4	13.4	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,035	6.3	80.6	10.8	2.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0

¹Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 11.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 12. Total operating income of public libraries and percentage distribution of income, by source of income and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating income, ¹ by source									Response rate
		Total	Federal ²	State	Local	Other ³	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
50 States and DC ⁴	9,137	\$8,585,738	\$48,453	\$1,002,248	\$6,790,090	\$744,948	0.6	11.7	79.1	8.7	98.0
Alabama	207	71,059	466	4,240	60,531	5,822	0.7	6.0	85.2	8.2	100.0
Alaska	85	24,139	918	909	21,262	1,050	3.8	3.8	88.1	4.3	100.0
Arizona	35	122,036	732	591	117,897	2,816	0.6	0.5	96.6	2.3	97.1
Arkansas	47	40,042	1	1,206	35,771	3,063	#	3.0	89.3	7.7	95.7
California	179	959,701	3,238	72,048	819,729	64,687	0.3	7.5	85.4	6.7	98.9
Colorado	115	181,392	159	2,187	166,466	12,580	0.1	1.2	91.8	6.9	98.3
Connecticut	194	151,858	1,220	1,706	124,422	24,510	0.8	1.1	81.9	16.1	93.3
Delaware	21	17,553	116	2,773	12,572	2,092	0.7	15.8	71.6	11.9	100.0
District of Columbia	1	28,413	482	0	26,378	1,554	1.7	0	92.8	5.5	100.0
Florida	72	422,470	3,432	34,154	366,084	18,800	0.8	8.1	86.7	4.4	95.8
Georgia	58	155,492	1,576	29,488	116,575	7,853	1.0	19.0	75.0	5.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	25,414	555	22,697	0	2,162	2.2	89.3	0	8.5	100.0
Idaho	106	27,048	178	760	23,085	3,024	0.7	2.8	85.3	11.2	96.2
Illinois	627	581,222	3,210	38,110	490,330	49,572	0.6	6.6	84.4	8.5	99.7
Indiana	239	258,505	630	19,180	225,736	12,958	0.2	7.4	87.3	5.0	100.0
Iowa	538	77,008	428	2,225	67,814	6,541	0.6	2.9	88.1	8.5	98.5
Kansas	323	83,344	411	1,870	70,783	10,280	0.5	2.2	84.9	12.3	100.0
Kentucky	116	87,316	456	3,968	74,986	7,905	0.5	4.5	85.9	9.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	122,029	74	6,810	107,957	7,187	0.1	5.6	88.5	5.9	100.0
Maine	274	29,586	3	179	21,763	7,641	#	0.6	73.6	25.8	96.0
Maryland	24	192,316	1,977	26,218	132,913	31,208	1.0	13.6	69.1	16.2	100.0
Massachusetts	370	238,952	1,715	20,433	190,204	26,600	0.7	8.6	79.6	11.1	97.8
Michigan	383	335,297	453	12,142	297,066	25,636	0.1	3.6	88.6	7.6	99.5
Minnesota	142	161,240	1,072	8,302	142,015	9,852	0.7	5.1	88.1	6.1	100.0
Mississippi	49	37,985	674	7,322	27,174	2,815	1.8	19.3	71.5	7.4	100.0
Missouri	148	159,964	1,665	4,942	138,983	14,374	1.0	3.1	86.9	9.0	98.0
Montana	79	18,831	70	379	14,295	4,087	0.4	2.0	75.9	21.7	100.0
Nebraska	275	39,232	334	458	36,324	2,116	0.9	1.2	92.6	5.4	82.2
Nevada	22	62,644	583	1,368	42,527	18,166	0.9	2.2	67.9	29.0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	37,743	29	86	33,668	3,959	0.1	0.2	89.2	10.5	93.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 12. Total operating income of public libraries and percentage distribution of income, by source of income and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating income, ¹ by source									Response rate
		Total	Federal ²	State	Local	Other ³	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	309	\$335,803	\$1,280	\$9,649	\$307,501	\$17,373	0.4	2.9	91.6	5.2	94.2
New Mexico	89	29,070	267	470	26,748	1,584	0.9	1.6	92.0	5.5	100.0
New York	751	884,665	6,051	50,169	690,854	137,591	0.7	5.7	78.1	15.6	100.0
North Carolina	76	155,205	1,073	14,155	128,240	11,738	0.7	9.1	82.6	7.6	100.0
North Dakota	82	9,173	14	589	7,280	1,290	0.2	6.4	79.4	14.1	100.0
Ohio	250	645,383	913	459,090	128,309	57,071	0.1	71.1	19.9	8.8	100.0
Oklahoma	110	66,313	246	1,812	60,117	4,138	0.4	2.7	90.7	6.2	100.0
Oregon	124	120,079	1,085	684	110,757	7,553	0.9	0.6	92.2	6.3	97.6
Pennsylvania	451	292,397	3,185	84,325	164,543	40,344	1.1	28.8	56.3	13.8	100.0
Rhode Island	48	39,904	261	6,343	24,310	8,989	0.7	15.9	60.9	22.5	97.9
South Carolina	41	79,675	603	5,973	69,050	4,049	0.8	7.5	86.7	5.1	100.0
South Dakota	125	17,194	111	0	15,701	1,383	0.6	0	91.3	8.0	79.2
Tennessee	184	81,765	579	0	75,487	5,699	0.7	0	92.3	7.0	100.0
Texas	557	337,926	2,640	5,440	317,332	12,514	0.8	1.6	93.9	3.7	99.8
Utah	72	62,314	235	882	58,055	3,142	0.4	1.4	93.2	5.0	100.0
Vermont	189	13,702	0	19	9,602	4,080	0	0.1	70.1	29.8	93.1
Virginia	90	203,157	1,275	20,318	170,690	10,874	0.6	10.0	84.0	5.4	100.0
Washington	64	241,379	974	1,611	229,105	9,688	0.4	0.7	94.9	4.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	27,259	135	9,117	15,774	2,234	0.5	33.4	57.9	8.2	99.0
Wisconsin	380	176,262	578	4,845	159,234	11,606	0.3	2.7	90.3	6.6	100.0
Wyoming	23	17,279	89	6	16,091	1,093	0.5	#	93.1	6.3	100.0
Outlying areas											
Virgin Islands	1	2,086	96	0	1,990	0	4.6	0	95.4	0	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Income is referred to as revenue in other NCES fiscal surveys.

²This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

³This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services.

⁴50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total income and/or all four sources of income. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 12A. Total operating income of public libraries and percentage distribution of income, by source of income and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating income, ¹ by source								
		Total	Federal ²	State	Local	Other ³	Federal	State	Local	Other
		(In thousands)					Percentage distribution			
Total	9,137	\$8,585,738	\$48,453	\$1,002,248	\$6,790,090	\$744,948	0.6	11.7	79.1	8.7
1,000,000 or more	23	1,216,605	9,396	113,308	947,315	146,587	0.8	9.3	77.9	12.0
500,000 to 999,999	54	1,375,057	5,823	192,702	1,073,128	103,403	0.4	14.0	78.0	7.5
250,000 to 499,999	94	983,264	3,807	115,726	794,388	69,343	0.4	11.8	80.8	7.1
100,000 to 249,999	329	1,417,605	10,988	153,275	1,157,570	95,772	0.8	10.8	81.7	6.8
50,000 to 99,999	530	1,109,796	5,219	147,497	874,257	82,823	0.5	13.3	78.8	7.5
25,000 to 49,999	922	1,039,186	4,789	124,957	829,703	79,736	0.5	12.0	79.8	7.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	889,451	3,860	102,243	699,527	83,821	0.4	11.5	78.6	9.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	324,408	1,706	36,783	247,043	38,875	0.5	11.3	76.2	12.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	130,727	1,001	9,241	98,230	22,254	0.8	7.1	75.1	17.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	77,461	1,354	4,870	54,109	17,127	1.7	6.3	69.9	22.1
Less than 1,000	1,035	22,179	510	1,644	14,819	5,206	2.3	7.4	66.8	23.5

¹Income is referred to as revenue in other NCES fiscal surveys.

²This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds that are used by state library agencies or library cooperatives to provide services that benefit local public libraries are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

³This includes monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 12.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 13. Total per capita operating income of public libraries, by source of income and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating income, ¹ by source									
		Total		Federal		State		Local		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC ²	9,137	\$30.97	98.0	\$0.17	98.4	\$3.61	98.4	\$24.49	98.1	\$2.69	98.1
Alabama	207	15.98	100.0	0.10	100.0	0.95	100.0	13.61	100.0	1.31	100.0
Alaska	85	37.50	100.0	1.43	100.0	1.41	100.0	33.03	100.0	1.63	100.0
Arizona	35	23.01	97.1	0.14	97.1	0.11	97.1	22.23	97.1	0.53	97.1
Arkansas	47	15.60	95.7	#	95.7	0.47	95.7	13.94	95.7	1.19	95.7
California	179	27.41	98.9	0.09	99.4	2.06	99.4	23.41	98.9	1.85	99.4
Colorado	115	42.14	98.3	0.04	98.3	0.51	98.3	38.67	98.3	2.92	98.3
Connecticut	194	44.34	93.3	0.36	93.8	0.50	93.8	36.33	93.3	7.16	93.8
Delaware	21	22.40	100.0	0.15	100.0	3.54	100.0	16.04	100.0	2.67	100.0
District of Columbia	1	49.67	100.0	0.84	100.0	0	100.0	46.11	100.0	2.72	100.0
Florida	72	25.37	95.8	0.21	95.8	2.05	95.8	21.99	95.8	1.13	95.8
Georgia	58	19.59	100.0	0.20	100.0	3.72	100.0	14.69	100.0	0.99	100.0
Hawaii ³	1	20.71	100.0	0.45	100.0	18.50	100.0	0	100.0	1.76	100.0
Idaho	106	23.38	96.2	0.15	96.2	0.66	96.2	19.95	96.2	2.61	96.2
Illinois	627	51.28	99.7	0.28	99.8	3.36	99.8	43.26	99.8	4.37	99.7
Indiana	239	45.55	100.0	0.11	100.0	3.38	100.0	39.77	100.0	2.28	100.0
Iowa	538	26.40	98.5	0.15	99.3	0.76	99.3	23.25	98.5	2.24	99.3
Kansas	323	37.04	100.0	0.18	100.0	0.83	100.0	31.46	100.0	4.57	100.0
Kentucky	116	21.67	100.0	0.11	100.0	0.99	100.0	18.61	100.0	1.96	100.0
Louisiana	65	27.22	100.0	0.02	100.0	1.52	100.0	24.08	100.0	1.60	100.0
Maine	274	24.85	96.0	#	96.0	0.15	96.0	18.28	96.0	6.42	96.0
Maryland	24	36.92	100.0	0.38	100.0	5.03	100.0	25.52	100.0	5.99	100.0
Massachusetts	370	37.64	97.8	0.27	97.8	3.22	97.8	29.96	97.8	4.19	97.8
Michigan	383	33.81	99.5	0.05	99.7	1.22	99.5	29.96	99.5	2.59	99.7
Minnesota	142	32.12	100.0	0.21	100.0	1.65	100.0	28.29	100.0	1.96	100.0
Mississippi	49	13.72	100.0	0.24	100.0	2.64	100.0	9.81	100.0	1.02	100.0
Missouri	148	31.28	98.0	0.33	98.0	0.97	98.6	27.18	98.6	2.81	98.6
Montana	79	20.92	100.0	0.08	100.0	0.42	100.0	15.88	100.0	4.54	100.0
Nebraska	275	28.30	82.2	0.24	85.8	0.33	85.8	26.20	85.1	1.53	82.2
Nevada	22	29.38	100.0	0.27	100.0	0.64	100.0	19.95	100.0	8.52	100.0
New Hampshire	230	29.88	93.9	0.02	93.9	0.07	94.3	26.65	93.9	3.13	93.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 13. Total per capita operating income of public libraries, by source of income and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating income, ¹ by source									
		Total		Federal		State		Local		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	309	\$40.28	94.2	\$0.15	94.5	\$1.16	94.5	\$36.89	94.5	\$2.08	94.2
New Mexico	89	17.80	100.0	0.16	100.0	0.29	100.0	16.38	100.0	0.97	100.0
New York	751	46.74	100.0	0.32	100.0	2.65	100.0	36.50	100.0	7.27	100.0
North Carolina	76	18.96	100.0	0.13	100.0	1.73	100.0	15.66	100.0	1.43	100.0
North Dakota	82	16.64	100.0	0.03	100.0	1.07	100.0	13.21	100.0	2.34	100.0
Ohio	250	56.85	100.0	0.08	100.0	40.44	100.0	11.30	100.0	5.03	100.0
Oklahoma	110	23.45	100.0	0.09	100.0	0.64	100.0	21.26	100.0	1.46	100.0
Oregon	124	38.19	97.6	0.35	100.0	0.22	100.0	35.23	97.6	2.40	98.4
Pennsylvania	451	24.41	100.0	0.27	100.0	7.04	100.0	13.73	100.0	3.37	100.0
Rhode Island	48	38.06	97.9	0.25	97.9	6.05	97.9	23.19	97.9	8.57	97.9
South Carolina	41	19.61	100.0	0.15	100.0	1.47	100.0	16.99	100.0	1.00	100.0
South Dakota	125	28.54	79.2	0.18	79.2	0	79.2	26.06	79.2	2.30	80.0
Tennessee	184	14.36	100.0	0.10	100.0	0	100.0	13.26	100.0	1.00	100.0
Texas	557	17.42	99.8	0.14	100.0	0.28	100.0	16.36	99.8	0.65	100.0
Utah	72	27.90	100.0	0.11	100.0	0.40	100.0	26.00	100.0	1.41	100.0
Vermont	189	23.75	93.1	0	100.0	0.03	99.5	16.65	94.2	7.07	93.1
Virginia	90	28.77	100.0	0.18	100.0	2.88	100.0	24.17	100.0	1.54	100.0
Washington	64	40.86	100.0	0.16	100.0	0.27	100.0	38.78	100.0	1.64	100.0
West Virginia	97	15.07	99.0	0.07	100.0	5.04	100.0	8.72	100.0	1.24	99.0
Wisconsin	380	32.32	100.0	0.11	100.0	0.89	100.0	29.20	100.0	2.13	100.0
Wyoming	23	34.95	100.0	0.18	100.0	0.01	100.0	32.54	100.0	2.21	100.0
Outlying areas											
Virgin Islands	1	18.97	100.0	0.87	100.0	0	100.0	18.10	100.0	0	100.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Per capita operating income by source may not sum to total due to rounding. Income is referred to as revenue in other NCES fiscal surveys.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

³Hawaii did not receive any operating income from local sources.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 13A. Total per capita operating income of public libraries, by source of income and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita operating income, ¹ by source				
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other
Total	9,137	\$30.97	\$0.17	\$3.61	\$24.49	\$2.69
Response rate	†	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.1	98.1
1,000,000 or more	23	29.67	0.23	2.76	23.11	3.58
500,000 to 999,999	54	36.31	0.15	5.09	28.34	2.73
250,000 to 499,999	94	29.66	0.11	3.49	23.96	2.09
100,000 to 249,999	329	28.11	0.22	3.04	22.95	1.90
50,000 to 99,999	530	30.04	0.14	3.99	23.66	2.24
25,000 to 49,999	922	32.62	0.15	3.92	26.04	2.50
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	32.09	0.14	3.69	25.24	3.02
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	31.49	0.17	3.57	23.98	3.77
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	27.81	0.21	1.97	20.90	4.73
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	28.86	0.50	1.81	20.16	6.38
Less than 1,000	1,035	37.19	0.85	2.76	24.85	8.73

†Not applicable.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Per capita operating income by source may not sum to total due to rounding. Income is referred to as revenue in other NCES fiscal surveys.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating income from local sources and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating income ¹ from local sources										Response rate
		\$0 to \$0.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC ²	9,137	4.2	4.6	4.9	6.0	5.9	8.6	8.7	13.4	19.7	24.1	98.1
Alabama	207	4.3	10.1	6.3	9.7	8.2	9.7	11.1	12.1	16.4	12.1	100.0
Alaska	85	12.9	0	0	3.5	3.5	2.4	5.9	8.2	10.6	52.9	100.0
Arizona	35	0	2.9	0	2.9	2.9	11.4	14.3	14.3	28.6	22.9	97.1
Arkansas	47	2.1	2.1	6.4	8.5	12.8	36.2	6.4	17.0	8.5	0	95.7
California	179	0	1.1	2.2	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.6	19.6	19.6	36.9	98.9
Colorado	115	0.9	0.9	1.7	3.5	4.3	7.8	5.2	7.0	21.7	47.0	98.3
Connecticut	194	3.6	5.7	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.0	3.6	5.2	21.6	52.1	93.3
Delaware	21	0	0	4.8	0	19.0	19.0	9.5	28.6	9.5	9.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	72	0	1.4	1.4	11.1	5.6	12.5	11.1	13.9	22.2	20.8	95.8
Georgia	58	0	0	12.1	17.2	20.7	22.4	5.2	13.8	6.9	1.7	100.0
Hawaii ³	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Idaho	106	0	0	0.9	7.5	3.8	10.4	11.3	27.4	22.6	16.0	96.2
Illinois	627	1.1	0.3	1.9	3.8	3.5	7.3	9.7	15.5	21.7	35.1	99.8
Indiana	239	0.4	0	0.8	0	0.8	2.1	1.7	5.9	23.8	64.4	100.0
Iowa	538	0	1.5	3.0	7.2	6.9	8.7	14.3	23.4	25.3	9.7	98.5
Kansas	323	0.6	0.3	2.2	5.3	4.6	10.8	11.1	18.0	30.3	16.7	100.0
Kentucky	116	2.6	1.7	0	7.8	9.5	25.0	9.5	23.3	16.4	4.3	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	3.1	0	1.5	13.8	10.8	20.0	26.2	24.6	100.0
Maine	274	11.3	13.5	12.0	8.4	7.3	8.8	6.9	10.9	10.9	9.9	96.0
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	29.2	25.0	20.8	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.2	4.1	7.3	16.5	28.6	35.1	97.8
Michigan	383	0	0.3	1.6	3.9	6.5	11.0	11.0	13.3	27.9	24.5	99.5
Minnesota	142	0	1.4	1.4	2.1	4.2	2.1	5.6	14.8	30.3	38.0	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	2.0	18.4	26.5	16.3	20.4	8.2	6.1	2.0	0	100.0
Missouri	148	0	0.7	1.4	9.5	14.9	16.9	12.8	20.3	14.2	9.5	98.6
Montana	79	0	3.8	0	5.1	7.6	13.9	29.1	20.3	15.2	5.1	100.0
Nebraska	275	2.5	2.2	2.5	4.4	2.9	3.6	5.5	19.3	28.4	28.7	85.1
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	18.2	27.3	36.4	100.0
New Hampshire	230	5.2	4.3	4.8	2.6	4.3	6.5	8.7	12.6	21.7	29.1	93.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 14. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating income from local sources and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating income ¹ from local sources										Response rate
		\$0 to \$.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	309	0.6	1.0	1.0	3.2	0	0.6	3.9	5.8	23.9	59.9	94.5
New Mexico	89	9.0	9.0	5.6	7.9	3.4	7.9	9.0	10.1	15.7	22.5	100.0
New York	751	1.2	2.7	4.8	5.3	6.9	10.1	7.2	10.3	15.7	35.8	100.0
North Carolina	76	0	0	5.3	5.3	19.7	23.7	13.2	14.5	6.6	11.8	100.0
North Dakota	82	0	8.5	25.6	15.9	13.4	15.9	7.3	8.5	4.9	0	100.0
Ohio	250	71.2	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.0	3.2	4.4	4.0	4.8	100.0
Oklahoma	110	0	0.9	2.7	0.9	7.3	14.5	18.2	14.5	30.9	10.0	100.0
Oregon	124	0	0	0.8	0.8	1.6	4.8	8.1	14.5	29.8	39.5	97.6
Pennsylvania	451	5.1	25.3	19.3	11.3	10.2	9.5	4.9	6.4	4.0	4.0	100.0
Rhode Island	48	8.3	2.1	0	0	4.2	4.2	4.2	20.8	31.3	25.0	97.9
South Carolina	41	0	0	2.4	19.5	17.1	22.0	9.8	17.1	4.9	7.3	100.0
South Dakota	125	2.4	4.0	3.2	7.2	3.2	8.0	12.8	20.0	20.0	19.2	79.2
Tennessee	184	2.7	13.6	18.5	22.3	10.3	8.2	8.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	100.0
Texas	557	2.5	11.0	8.1	10.4	8.8	11.8	13.1	13.1	13.3	7.9	99.8
Utah	72	0	2.8	0	8.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	15.3	19.4	20.8	100.0
Vermont	189	14.3	9.0	10.1	7.9	5.3	10.6	10.6	9.5	10.6	12.2	94.2
Virginia	90	0	0	1.1	12.2	11.1	18.9	11.1	14.4	13.3	17.8	100.0
Washington	64	0	0	0	1.6	1.6	4.7	3.1	14.1	25.0	50.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	16.5	32.0	23.7	2.1	10.3	4.1	3.1	1.0	5.2	2.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	0	0	0.8	1.3	5.3	6.3	15.0	40.5	30.8	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.7	34.8	43.5	100.0
Outlying areas												
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Income is referred to as revenue in other NCES fiscal surveys.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

³Hawaii did not receive any operating income from local sources.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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**Table 14A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita operating income from local sources and by population of legal service area:
50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002**

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita operating income ¹ from local sources									
		\$0 to \$.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,137	4.2	4.6	4.9	6.0	5.9	8.6	8.7	13.4	19.7	24.1
1,000,000 or more	23	4.3	0	0	4.3	0	0	8.7	34.8	30.4	17.4
500,000 to 999,999	54	1.9	0	0	0	3.7	1.9	9.3	9.3	29.6	44.4
250,000 to 499,999	94	0	1.1	2.1	1.1	4.3	2.1	11.7	20.2	29.8	27.7
100,000 to 249,999	329	1.5	1.2	3.0	3.3	7.0	10.6	10.0	16.7	21.0	25.5
50,000 to 99,999	530	4.0	3.6	4.7	5.8	6.4	9.8	8.5	11.5	19.1	26.6
25,000 to 49,999	922	5.5	3.5	4.7	5.9	5.1	8.0	5.4	11.5	19.3	31.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	5.2	4.6	4.7	5.5	4.7	6.9	7.7	11.8	18.9	30.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	5.1	5.5	4.4	6.1	5.9	8.4	8.3	12.1	20.3	23.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	3.6	5.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	10.0	9.7	13.8	20.4	19.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	3.1	5.3	4.8	6.5	7.1	10.4	10.2	14.7	20.4	17.4
Less than 1,000	1,035	3.9	4.4	6.0	8.2	6.6	7.8	9.4	16.3	16.5	20.9

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas. Income is referred to as revenue in other NCES fiscal surveys.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 14.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 15. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures, by type				Response rate
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC ²	9,137	\$8,024,133	64.7	14.4	20.9	97.5
Alabama	207	69,748	64.7	14.4	20.8	100.0
Alaska	85	23,401	63.7	12.2	24.0	97.6
Arizona	35	117,262	63.5	15.7	20.8	97.1
Arkansas	47	35,297	62.7	16.4	20.9	95.7
California	179	888,570	65.8	12.7	21.5	99.4
Colorado	115	164,480	63.9	15.9	20.2	98.3
Connecticut	194	140,198	68.6	13.4	18.0	93.3
Delaware	21	15,567	60.9	16.9	22.2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	27,366	71.9	9.5	18.6	100.0
Florida	72	381,661	59.5	15.3	25.2	95.8
Georgia	58	151,841	67.6	12.8	19.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	25,176	68.9	12.6	18.5	100.0
Idaho	106	26,439	65.1	12.5	22.5	96.2
Illinois	627	465,046	64.1	14.2	21.6	99.5
Indiana	239	240,705	58.8	15.7	25.5	100.0
Iowa	538	74,408	64.2	16.4	19.4	98.1
Kansas	323	81,320	59.0	15.2	25.8	100.0
Kentucky	116	76,540	56.0	16.4	27.6	100.0
Louisiana	65	104,007	57.6	12.6	29.8	100.0
Maine	274	29,005	65.0	13.7	21.3	95.6
Maryland	24	183,270	68.1	16.3	15.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	226,680	68.0	16.5	15.5	97.8
Michigan	383	295,024	61.2	13.0	25.8	99.7
Minnesota	142	157,846	69.3	13.5	17.2	98.6
Mississippi	49	36,381	65.0	13.6	21.4	100.0
Missouri	148	140,942	59.7	19.5	20.8	98.6
Montana	79	14,965	63.7	13.5	22.8	100.0
Nebraska	275	36,668	64.3	19.3	16.4	77.1
Nevada	22	57,121	64.2	17.5	18.3	100.0
New Hampshire	230	36,546	68.9	14.6	16.5	93.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 15. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures, by type				Response rate
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹	
			Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	309	\$325,279	68.4	12.7	18.9	94.2
New Mexico	89	29,918	64.8	15.4	19.8	100.0
New York	751	845,217	66.7	12.4	20.9	100.0
North Carolina	76	147,598	67.6	14.2	18.2	100.0
North Dakota	82	8,910	59.5	19.3	21.2	100.0
Ohio	250	612,287	62.5	17.0	20.5	100.0
Oklahoma	110	60,186	62.7	16.1	21.1	100.0
Oregon	124	122,428	66.3	12.9	20.8	97.6
Pennsylvania	451	289,667	60.0	14.9	25.0	100.0
Rhode Island	48	36,972	69.1	12.1	18.8	97.9
South Carolina	41	78,721	63.8	17.8	18.4	100.0
South Dakota	125	14,903	66.7	15.5	17.8	71.2
Tennessee	184	80,659	65.6	13.3	21.1	100.0
Texas	557	323,760	68.8	14.9	16.3	99.1
Utah	72	62,697	61.7	20.4	17.9	100.0
Vermont	189	14,064	62.8	14.4	22.8	91.5
Virginia	90	199,725	64.6	15.3	20.1	100.0
Washington	64	235,572	66.4	13.4	20.1	100.0
West Virginia	97	25,186	63.6	17.2	19.2	100.0
Wisconsin	380	170,683	67.9	13.5	18.6	100.0
Wyoming	23	16,222	72.2	10.3	17.5	100.0
Outlying areas						
Virgin Islands	1	1,990	78.3	8.8	12.9	100.0

¹This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 15A. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures, by type			
		Total (in thousands)	Staff	Collection	Other ¹
Total	9,137	\$8,024,133	64.7	14.4	20.9
1,000,000 or more	23	1,155,702	66.0	13.4	20.7
500,000 to 999,999	54	1,326,563	64.4	15.3	20.3
250,000 to 499,999	94	932,363	63.8	14.2	22.0
100,000 to 249,999	329	1,324,154	65.0	14.2	20.8
50,000 to 99,999	530	1,013,607	66.0	14.2	19.7
25,000 to 49,999	922	960,330	65.3	14.2	20.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	811,614	64.2	14.6	21.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	292,114	61.4	15.8	22.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	117,887	59.4	16.6	24.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	70,442	56.2	17.6	26.3
Less than 1,000	1,035	19,356	50.2	20.2	29.6

¹This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 15.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 16. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures, by type							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other ²	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC ³	9,137	\$28.94	97.5	\$18.72	97.8	\$4.18	97.9	\$6.05	98.0
Alabama	207	15.68	100.0	10.15	100.0	2.26	100.0	3.27	100.0
Alaska	85	36.35	97.6	23.17	97.6	4.45	97.6	8.74	97.6
Arizona	35	22.11	97.1	14.04	97.1	3.47	97.1	4.60	97.1
Arkansas	47	13.75	95.7	8.62	95.7	2.25	95.7	2.88	95.7
California	179	25.38	99.4	16.69	99.4	3.23	99.4	5.46	99.4
Colorado	115	38.21	98.3	24.41	98.3	6.09	98.3	7.71	98.3
Connecticut	194	40.93	93.3	28.08	93.3	5.47	93.3	7.38	93.3
Delaware	21	19.87	100.0	12.09	100.0	3.36	100.0	4.41	100.0
District of Columbia	1	47.84	100.0	34.39	100.0	4.54	100.0	8.90	100.0
Florida	72	22.92	95.8	13.63	95.8	3.51	95.8	5.78	95.8
Georgia	58	19.13	100.0	12.93	100.0	2.44	100.0	3.75	100.0
Hawaii	1	20.52	100.0	14.13	100.0	2.59	100.0	3.80	100.0
Idaho	106	22.85	96.2	14.87	95.3	2.85	96.2	5.14	96.2
Illinois	627	41.03	99.5	26.31	99.8	5.84	99.7	8.88	99.7
Indiana	239	42.41	100.0	24.93	100.0	6.65	100.0	10.83	100.0
Iowa	538	25.51	98.1	16.38	98.3	4.18	98.3	4.96	99.1
Kansas	323	36.14	100.0	21.34	100.0	5.49	100.0	9.31	100.0
Kentucky	116	19.00	100.0	10.64	100.0	3.11	100.0	5.25	100.0
Louisiana	65	23.20	100.0	13.36	100.0	2.92	100.0	6.92	100.0
Maine	274	24.36	95.6	15.83	96.0	3.33	96.0	5.20	95.6
Maryland	24	35.19	100.0	23.97	100.0	5.75	100.0	5.47	100.0
Massachusetts	370	35.71	97.8	24.28	97.8	5.89	97.8	5.54	97.8
Michigan	383	29.75	99.7	18.21	99.7	3.87	99.7	7.68	99.7
Minnesota	142	31.45	98.6	21.78	100.0	4.25	98.6	5.41	100.0
Mississippi	49	13.14	100.0	8.54	100.0	1.78	100.0	2.81	100.0
Missouri	148	27.56	98.6	16.45	98.6	5.38	98.6	5.74	98.6
Montana	79	16.62	100.0	10.58	100.0	2.25	100.0	3.79	100.0
Nebraska	275	26.45	77.1	17.00	80.4	5.10	81.1	4.35	85.1
Nevada	22	26.79	100.0	17.20	100.0	4.68	100.0	4.91	100.0
New Hampshire	230	28.93	93.0	19.92	93.0	4.23	93.0	4.78	93.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 16. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures, by type							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other ²	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	309	\$39.02	94.2	\$26.69	94.2	\$4.96	94.2	\$7.37	94.2
New Mexico	89	18.32	100.0	11.87	100.0	2.82	100.0	3.63	100.0
New York	751	44.65	100.0	29.79	100.0	5.55	100.0	9.32	100.0
North Carolina	76	18.03	100.0	12.19	100.0	2.56	100.0	3.27	100.0
North Dakota	82	16.16	100.0	9.61	100.0	3.12	100.0	3.42	100.0
Ohio	250	53.93	100.0	33.71	100.0	9.16	100.0	11.06	100.0
Oklahoma	110	21.28	100.0	13.35	100.0	3.44	100.0	4.49	100.0
Oregon	124	38.94	97.6	25.82	97.6	5.03	97.6	8.09	97.6
Pennsylvania	451	24.18	100.0	14.52	100.0	3.61	100.0	6.05	100.0
Rhode Island	48	35.27	97.9	24.36	97.9	4.27	97.9	6.64	97.9
South Carolina	41	19.38	100.0	12.37	100.0	3.44	100.0	3.57	100.0
South Dakota	125	24.74	71.2	16.50	71.2	3.84	80.0	4.40	80.0
Tennessee	184	14.17	100.0	9.29	100.0	1.89	100.0	2.99	100.0
Texas	557	16.69	99.1	11.48	99.3	2.48	100.0	2.72	99.8
Utah	72	28.08	100.0	17.32	100.0	5.73	100.0	5.03	100.0
Vermont	189	24.38	91.5	15.31	93.7	3.51	94.2	5.56	91.5
Virginia	90	28.28	100.0	18.28	100.0	4.33	100.0	5.68	100.0
Washington	64	39.87	100.0	26.49	100.0	5.36	100.0	8.03	100.0
West Virginia	97	13.93	100.0	8.86	100.0	2.40	100.0	2.67	100.0
Wisconsin	380	31.30	100.0	21.26	100.0	4.21	99.7	5.83	99.7
Wyoming	23	32.81	100.0	23.69	100.0	3.38	100.0	5.73	100.0
Outlying areas									
Virgin Islands	1	18.10	100.0	14.17	100.0	1.59	100.0	2.34	100.0

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

³50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 16A. Total per capita operating expenditures of public libraries, by type of expenditure and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures, by type			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other ²
Total	9,137	\$28.94	\$18.72	\$4.18	\$6.05
Response rate	†	97.5	97.8	97.9	98.0
1,000,000 or more	23	28.19	18.59	3.77	5.83
500,000 to 999,999	54	35.03	22.56	5.36	7.11
250,000 to 499,999	94	28.12	17.94	4.00	6.19
100,000 to 249,999	329	26.26	17.08	3.72	5.46
50,000 to 99,999	530	27.44	18.12	3.90	5.42
25,000 to 49,999	922	30.14	19.69	4.29	6.16
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	29.28	18.81	4.27	6.20
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	28.35	17.40	4.47	6.49
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	25.08	14.89	4.16	6.03
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	26.25	14.74	4.61	6.90
Less than 1,000	1,035	32.46	16.29	6.55	9.62

†Not applicable.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 17. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and expenditures for materials in electronic format and electronic access as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures		Materials in electronic format expenditures		Electronic access expenditures ¹	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total operating expenditures	Response rate	Percentage of total operating expenditures	Response rate
50 States and DC ²	9,137	\$8,024,133	97.5	0.8	92.7	2.7	94.5
Alabama	207	69,748	100.0	0.4	100.0	1.9	99.5
Alaska	85	23,401	97.6	1.0	97.6	3.0	96.5
Arizona	35	117,262	97.1	2.2	91.4	2.9	94.3
Arkansas	47	35,297	95.7	0.7	87.2	3.7	89.4
California	179	888,570	99.4	1.0	74.3	2.6	81.6
Colorado	115	164,480	98.3	0.6	75.7	2.0	92.2
Connecticut	194	140,198	93.3	1.3	76.3	4.1	88.1
Delaware	21	15,567	100.0	0.3	100.0	0.7	100.0
District of Columbia	1	27,366	100.0	0	0	0.9	100.0
Florida	72	381,661	95.8	1.2	93.1	3.0	90.3
Georgia	58	151,841	100.0	0.3	98.3	1.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	25,176	100.0	1.0	100.0	4.6	100.0
Idaho	106	26,439	96.2	0.6	94.3	3.2	96.2
Illinois	627	465,046	99.5	1.1	95.9	3.8	96.8
Indiana	239	240,705	100.0	1.1	100.0	3.1	100.0
Iowa	538	74,408	98.1	0.5	68.6	2.6	82.3
Kansas	323	81,320	100.0	1.5	99.1	2.9	99.4
Kentucky	116	76,540	100.0	1.0	100.0	4.4	100.0
Louisiana	65	104,007	100.0	0.2	100.0	3.1	100.0
Maine	274	29,005	95.6	0.6	95.3	1.3	96.4
Maryland	24	183,270	100.0	1.3	91.7	2.4	91.7
Massachusetts	370	226,680	97.8	0.2	97.8	2.8	96.8
Michigan	383	295,024	99.7	0.8	99.7	3.1	99.7
Minnesota	142	157,846	98.6	0.7	93.7	3.0	97.2
Mississippi	49	36,381	100.0	1.4	100.0	3.7	100.0
Missouri	148	140,942	98.6	2.0	97.3	2.0	98.0
Montana	79	14,965	100.0	0.3	100.0	3.7	100.0
Nebraska	275	36,668	77.1	1.1	81.8	3.7	83.3
Nevada	22	57,121	100.0	1.3	100.0	3.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	36,546	93.0	0.6	91.7	2.1	93.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 17. Total operating expenditures of public libraries, and expenditures for materials in electronic format and electronic access as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures		Materials in electronic format expenditures		Electronic access expenditures ¹	
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage of total operating expenditures	Response rate	Percentage of total operating expenditures	Response rate
New Jersey	309	\$325,279	94.2	0.8	94.2	3.4	94.5
New Mexico	89	29,918	100.0	0.9	97.8	2.4	97.8
New York	751	845,217	100.0	0.5	100.0	1.5	100.0
North Carolina	76	147,598	100.0	0.5	92.1	2.5	96.1
North Dakota	82	8,910	100.0	1.1	100.0	3.3	100.0
Ohio	250	612,287	100.0	0.9	71.2	2.2	70.0
Oklahoma	110	60,186	100.0	0.5	100.0	1.7	100.0
Oregon	124	122,428	97.6	0.5	87.9	1.9	92.7
Pennsylvania	451	289,667	100.0	0.1	97.8	4.9	99.1
Rhode Island	48	36,972	97.9	0.8	97.9	4.4	97.9
South Carolina	41	78,721	100.0	1.0	100.0	3.5	100.0
South Dakota	125	14,903	71.2	0.2	76.8	2.8	78.4
Tennessee	184	80,659	100.0	0.5	94.0	1.4	98.4
Texas	557	323,760	99.1	0.8	98.4	2.8	98.7
Utah	72	62,697	100.0	0.6	100.0	1.3	100.0
Vermont	189	14,064	91.5	0.1	95.2	1.7	85.2
Virginia	90	199,725	100.0	0.9	82.2	2.6	84.4
Washington	64	235,572	100.0	0.8	84.4	3.2	93.8
West Virginia	97	25,186	100.0	0.5	93.8	1.4	93.8
Wisconsin	380	170,683	100.0	0.6	99.7	3.2	99.7
Wyoming	23	16,222	100.0	0.3	100.0	2.5	100.0
Outlying areas							
Virgin Islands	1	1,990	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0

¹The electronic access expenditures reflect only money spent from local library budgets. Not reflected is the considerable amount of money spent by state library agencies and library consortia to provide electronic access to local libraries.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Expenditures for materials in electronic format and electronic access are included in collection or other expenditures (see table 16), at the discretion of the respondent. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 17A. Total operating expenditures of public libraries and expenditures for materials in electronic format and electronic access as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures, (in thousands)	Materials in electronic format expenditures as percentage of total operating expenditures	Electronic access expenditures as percentage of total operating expenditures ¹
Total	9,137	\$8,024,133	0.8	2.7
Response rate	†	97.5	92.7	94.5
1,000,000 or more	23	1,155,702	0.9	1.8
500,000 to 999,999	54	1,326,563	1.0	2.2
250,000 to 499,999	94	932,363	1.0	2.9
100,000 to 249,999	329	1,324,154	0.9	2.8
50,000 to 99,999	530	1,013,607	0.8	3.0
25,000 to 49,999	922	960,330	0.7	3.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	811,614	0.6	3.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	292,114	0.4	3.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	117,887	0.3	3.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	70,442	0.3	3.0
<u>Less than 1,000</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>19,356</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>4.1</u>

†Not applicable.

¹The electronic access expenditures reflect only money spent from local library budgets. Not reflected is the considerable amount of money spent by state library agencies and by library consortia to provide electronic access to local libraries.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Expenditures for materials in electronic format and electronic access are included in collection or other expenditures (see table 16), at the discretion of the respondent. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 18. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures									Response rate
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
50 States and DC ¹	9,137	5.9	23.9	14.6	13.6	12.9	9.0	5.1	12.0	2.9	97.5
Alabama	207	3.4	32.4	18.4	15.9	16.9	6.3	2.4	3.4	1.0	100.0
Alaska	85	10.6	50.6	4.7	14.1	8.2	5.9	2.4	2.4	1.2	97.6
Arizona	35	0	11.4	5.7	8.6	20.0	5.7	0	31.4	17.1	97.1
Arkansas	47	0	6.4	4.3	8.5	31.9	19.1	6.4	21.3	2.1	95.7
California	179	0.6	0	1.7	1.1	7.8	11.2	5.6	48.6	23.5	99.4
Colorado	115	1.7	16.5	20.9	16.5	11.3	7.0	5.2	13.9	7.0	98.3
Connecticut	194	1.5	9.3	10.3	13.4	20.6	15.5	8.8	19.1	1.5	93.3
Delaware	21	0	0	0	47.6	23.8	9.5	4.8	9.5	4.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	72	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	11.1	11.1	12.5	36.1	25.0	95.8
Georgia	58	0	0	0	0	12.1	15.5	17.2	46.6	8.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	4.7	37.7	17.9	14.2	11.3	3.8	2.8	7.5	0	96.2
Illinois	627	2.9	22.8	17.9	13.4	12.3	8.6	5.6	15.0	1.6	99.5
Indiana	239	1.3	7.9	17.2	13.4	15.5	14.2	10.5	17.2	2.9	100.0
Iowa	538	11.7	51.1	16.0	9.1	6.1	2.4	1.1	2.2	0.2	98.1
Kansas	323	18.6	41.8	16.4	9.3	6.8	2.8	0.9	2.2	1.2	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	1.7	9.5	26.7	31.0	14.7	6.0	7.8	2.6	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	0	10.8	16.9	27.7	13.8	24.6	6.2	100.0
Maine	274	27.4	35.8	10.6	13.5	7.7	3.3	1.1	0.7	0	95.6
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	12.5	41.7	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	3.2	15.9	6.5	14.6	20.8	15.7	9.2	13.5	0.5	97.8
Michigan	383	0.5	12.8	20.1	19.1	15.9	11.7	4.7	12.8	2.3	99.7
Minnesota	142	3.5	19.7	19.0	16.2	9.9	8.5	9.2	9.2	4.9	98.6
Mississippi	49	0	2.0	8.2	12.2	16.3	32.7	8.2	20.4	0	100.0
Missouri	148	2.7	21.6	16.9	20.9	16.9	6.1	3.4	7.4	4.1	98.6
Montana	79	5.1	32.9	26.6	17.7	8.9	1.3	0	7.6	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	27.6	45.1	10.9	6.9	4.7	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.7	77.1
Nevada	22	0	0	22.7	4.5	22.7	9.1	4.5	27.3	9.1	100.0
New Hampshire	230	12.6	33.0	21.3	13.9	9.1	5.2	2.6	2.2	0	93.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 18. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures									Response rate
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	309	0	3.9	8.4	10.7	18.1	22.0	11.3	22.0	3.6	94.2
New Mexico	89	7.9	30.3	21.3	13.5	13.5	3.4	3.4	5.6	1.1	100.0
New York	751	1.2	29.3	14.4	13.4	11.7	7.7	3.7	16.6	1.9	100.0
North Carolina	76	0	0	0	1.3	14.5	19.7	14.5	42.1	7.9	100.0
North Dakota	82	26.8	42.7	12.2	7.3	6.1	0	1.2	3.7	0	100.0
Ohio	250	0	0	2.8	7.6	16.8	18.4	16.4	29.6	8.4	100.0
Oklahoma	110	1.8	38.2	21.8	13.6	11.8	3.6	4.5	1.8	2.7	100.0
Oregon	124	1.6	22.6	13.7	10.5	17.7	12.1	3.2	15.3	3.2	97.6
Pennsylvania	451	0	12.9	20.6	24.4	17.5	10.0	4.0	9.3	1.3	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	6.3	12.5	12.5	22.9	14.6	12.5	16.7	2.1	97.9
South Carolina	41	0	0	0	9.8	14.6	22.0	12.2	31.7	9.8	100.0
South Dakota	125	29.6	40.8	11.2	6.4	5.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	0	71.2
Tennessee	184	7.6	35.3	18.5	16.3	10.9	3.8	2.2	3.8	1.6	100.0
Texas	557	4.5	25.7	21.2	18.3	11.8	5.4	3.4	7.7	2.0	99.1
Utah	72	0	26.4	19.4	15.3	16.7	8.3	1.4	9.7	2.8	100.0
Vermont	189	19.6	46.6	15.9	7.4	7.9	1.6	0.5	0.5	0	91.5
Virginia	90	0	1.1	3.3	13.3	10.0	18.9	11.1	30.0	12.2	100.0
Washington	64	4.7	20.3	6.3	3.1	7.8	15.6	7.8	17.2	17.2	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	32.0	21.6	22.7	9.3	7.2	3.1	3.1	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.5	23.7	21.3	18.2	13.2	11.3	3.9	7.1	0.8	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	4.3	13.0	34.8	17.4	8.7	21.7	0	100.0
Outlying areas											
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0

¹50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 18A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures								
		Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$399,999	\$400,000 to \$699,999	\$700,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution								
Total	9,137	5.9	23.9	14.6	13.6	12.9	9.0	5.1	12.0	2.9
1,000,000 or more	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.0	84.0
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.6	1.8	70.5	26.4
50,000 to 99,999	530	0	0	0.2	1.5	3.2	10.0	13.4	68.5	3.2
25,000 to 49,999	922	0.2	0.4	1.2	3.8	12.1	23.8	20.5	37.2	0.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	0.1	1.5	5.5	18.0	31.9	25.1	10.1	7.7	0
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	0.3	7.7	21.8	34.6	26.7	6.8	1.2	0.6	0.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	1.6	29.4	38.5	24.0	5.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	7.3	65.2	22.5	3.7	1.2	0.1	0	0	0
Less than 1,000	1,035	37.6	57.7	3.9	0.5	0.3	0	0.1	0	0

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 18.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 19. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures										Response rate
		\$0 to \$.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC ²	9,137	0.3	1.3	2.3	3.8	4.2	8.1	9.3	14.2	23.4	33.2	97.5
Alabama	207	0	4.8	8.7	8.2	7.2	10.6	12.1	13.0	17.4	17.9	100.0
Alaska	85	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	2.4	3.5	11.8	80.0	97.6
Arizona	35	0	2.9	0	0	2.9	8.6	5.7	25.7	31.4	22.9	97.1
Arkansas	47	0	0	4.3	12.8	14.9	29.8	21.3	8.5	6.4	2.1	95.7
California	179	0	0	0.6	1.1	3.9	6.7	6.1	17.3	23.5	40.8	99.4
Colorado	115	0	0	0.9	0.9	1.7	7.8	6.1	9.6	19.1	53.9	98.3
Connecticut	194	1.5	4.6	2.6	0	1.5	0.5	3.1	5.2	17.5	63.4	93.3
Delaware	21	0	0	0	4.8	0	14.3	14.3	23.8	19.0	23.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	72	0	0	0	2.8	4.2	8.3	12.5	20.8	30.6	20.8	95.8
Georgia	58	0	0	0	0	1.7	20.7	20.7	27.6	25.9	3.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	106	0	0	0.9	1.9	1.9	6.6	8.5	28.3	29.2	22.6	96.2
Illinois	627	0	0	0.5	0.6	1.9	4.0	7.2	15.2	29.5	41.1	99.5
Indiana	239	0	0	0	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.1	5.9	18.8	70.7	100.0
Iowa	538	0.2	0.6	1.1	5.2	5.9	9.9	10.8	20.6	30.1	15.6	98.1
Kansas	323	0	0	0.9	0.6	2.2	1.9	4.6	11.8	32.2	45.8	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	1.7	0.9	5.2	5.2	22.4	21.6	23.3	16.4	3.4	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	1.5	0	3.1	6.2	10.8	26.2	33.8	18.5	100.0
Maine	274	1.8	7.3	9.1	6.6	7.3	12.4	9.5	9.1	17.9	19.0	95.6
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	58.3	33.3	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	13.0	30.8	45.1	97.8
Michigan	383	0	0.3	0.5	2.1	4.4	7.6	16.2	17.8	25.1	26.1	99.7
Minnesota	142	0	0	0	2.1	4.9	2.1	6.3	12.7	29.6	42.3	98.6
Mississippi	49	0	0	0	12.2	18.4	28.6	18.4	16.3	6.1	0	100.0
Missouri	148	0	0	2.7	6.8	7.4	16.9	14.9	23.0	14.2	14.2	98.6
Montana	79	0	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	11.4	20.3	30.4	22.8	6.3	100.0
Nebraska	275	0	0.7	1.8	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.1	13.1	33.8	36.0	77.1
Nevada	22	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	4.5	13.6	31.8	40.9	100.0
New Hampshire	230	2.6	2.2	4.8	2.2	3.5	6.1	7.8	13.0	20.9	37.0	93.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 19. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures										Response rate
		\$0 to \$.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	309	0	0	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.3	5.2	20.4	67.0	94.2
New Mexico	89	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.7	0	7.9	9.0	16.9	18.0	34.8	100.0
New York	751	0	0.3	0.9	1.1	3.1	7.1	7.6	13.4	19.7	46.9	100.0
North Carolina	76	0	0	0	3.9	0	26.3	21.1	25.0	11.8	11.8	100.0
North Dakota	82	0	3.7	7.3	4.9	12.2	17.1	18.3	9.8	17.1	9.8	100.0
Ohio	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	10.4	89.2	100.0
Oklahoma	110	0	0	1.8	1.8	0.9	7.3	22.7	18.2	35.5	11.8	100.0
Oregon	124	0	0	0.8	0.8	0	5.6	8.9	14.5	29.0	40.3	97.6
Pennsylvania	451	0	0.2	1.6	5.1	8.2	15.7	16.6	20.4	19.1	13.1	100.0
Rhode Island	48	2.1	6.3	2.1	0	0	2.1	2.1	12.5	25.0	47.9	97.9
South Carolina	41	0	0	0	0	12.2	34.1	19.5	22.0	4.9	7.3	100.0
South Dakota	125	0.8	1.6	1.6	7.2	1.6	10.4	14.4	14.4	29.6	18.4	71.2
Tennessee	184	1.1	12.5	16.8	17.9	14.1	12.5	6.5	4.9	8.7	4.9	100.0
Texas	557	0.4	3.4	5.9	13.3	8.1	14.7	14.2	14.9	15.8	9.3	99.1
Utah	72	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.6	8.3	13.9	23.6	22.2	22.2	100.0
Vermont	189	2.6	3.2	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.3	5.3	13.8	23.8	24.9	91.5
Virginia	90	0	0	0	0	3.3	11.1	11.1	22.2	27.8	24.4	100.0
Washington	64	0	0	0	1.6	0	3.1	4.7	12.5	25.0	53.1	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	0	7.2	21.6	21.6	25.8	9.3	3.1	7.2	4.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.2	7.4	12.6	39.5	36.1	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	13.0	43.5	39.1	100.0
Outlying areas												
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	100.0

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 19A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total per capita operating expenditures and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total per capita ¹ operating expenditures									
		\$0 to \$.99	\$1 to \$2.99	\$3 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$8.99	\$9 to \$11.99	\$12 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$29.99	\$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	9,137	0.3	1.3	2.3	3.8	4.2	8.1	9.3	14.2	23.4	33.2
1,000,000 or more	23	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	8.7	13.0	43.5	30.4
500,000 to 999,999	54	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	3.7	14.8	24.1	53.7
250,000 to 499,999	94	0	0	0	0	2.1	3.2	9.6	19.1	30.9	35.1
100,000 to 249,999	329	0	0.6	0	1.5	2.1	10.9	10.3	17.6	24.9	31.9
50,000 to 99,999	530	0	1.9	1.9	2.5	4.2	9.6	10.4	13.2	22.1	34.3
25,000 to 49,999	922	0.4	1.3	2.0	4.0	3.8	7.0	8.0	12.5	22.7	38.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	0.2	0.9	2.4	4.3	4.9	7.5	9.2	13.2	20.6	36.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	0.1	1.3	2.1	3.7	4.8	8.9	9.9	14.9	21.3	33.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	0.3	1.3	3.1	4.3	3.7	9.0	10.2	16.6	24.1	27.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	0.4	1.7	2.2	4.0	4.4	8.5	9.5	15.8	26.4	27.2
Less than 1,000	1,035	0.8	1.5	2.9	3.7	4.3	6.7	7.4	10.0	24.6	38.0

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 19.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 20. Total capital outlay of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital outlay and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay							
		Total capital outlay (in thousands)	Response rate	\$0	\$.01 to	\$5,000 to	\$10,000 to	\$50,000 to	\$100,000 or more
					\$4,999	\$9,999	\$49,999	\$99,999	
Percentage distribution									
50 States and DC ¹	9,137	\$1,138,780	97.7	53.0	12.5	5.7	13.8	4.7	10.3
Alabama	207	17,136	100.0	66.7	10.6	3.4	12.6	2.9	3.9
Alaska	85	1,639	97.6	75.3	9.4	3.5	9.4	1.2	1.2
Arizona	35	1,998	97.1	54.3	8.6	5.7	11.4	8.6	11.4
Arkansas	47	32,848	95.7	63.8	8.5	4.3	10.6	4.3	8.5
California	179	126,975	98.9	35.2	7.3	3.9	12.8	8.4	32.4
Colorado	115	21,575	96.5	43.5	15.7	12.2	13.0	4.3	11.3
Connecticut	194	11,820	93.3	62.4	8.2	6.2	10.3	6.2	6.7
Delaware	21	9,668	100.0	19.0	19.0	14.3	23.8	4.8	19.0
District of Columbia	1	1,251	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	72	53,882	95.8	27.8	2.8	6.9	12.5	13.9	36.1
Georgia	58	2,757	100.0	58.6	0	1.7	13.8	5.2	20.7
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	106	5,124	96.2	56.6	16.0	9.4	8.5	2.8	6.6
Illinois	627	107,937	99.8	32.7	10.2	7.3	23.0	8.5	18.3
Indiana	239	52,169	100.0	54.4	3.3	3.3	16.3	6.3	16.3
Iowa	538	12,907	94.1	71.4	11.9	3.9	8.0	2.2	2.6
Kansas	323	4,258	99.7	73.4	13.3	3.7	7.7	1.5	0.3
Kentucky	116	13,167	100.0	48.3	6.0	0	24.1	4.3	17.2
Louisiana	65	18,027	100.0	58.5	0	0	9.2	6.2	26.2
Maine	274	2,579	95.3	63.5	19.0	3.3	10.9	1.5	1.8
Maryland	24	13,519	100.0	33.3	0	0	29.2	12.5	25.0
Massachusetts	370	23,025	97.8	88.6	2.7	0.3	2.4	0	5.9
Michigan	383	62,974	99.7	24.3	20.6	8.6	22.7	7.3	16.4
Minnesota	142	21,730	100.0	48.6	9.9	16.9	12.0	6.3	6.3
Mississippi	49	5,538	100.0	32.7	2.0	4.1	20.4	16.3	24.5
Missouri	148	19,581	98.6	40.5	8.8	4.1	20.3	14.2	12.2
Montana	79	2,754	100.0	59.5	22.8	3.8	8.9	1.3	3.8
Nebraska	275	9,059	85.8	53.5	29.1	6.9	7.3	0.4	2.9
Nevada	22	8,980	100.0	40.9	18.2	9.1	22.7	0	9.1
New Hampshire	230	6,167	93.5	66.1	16.5	3.5	7.8	1.7	4.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 20. Total capital outlay of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital outlay, by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay							
		Total capital outlay (in thousands)	Response rate	Percentage distribution					
				0	\$0.01 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
New Jersey	309	\$21,603	94.8	50.5	12.6	6.5	13.9	5.5	11.0
New Mexico	89	1,026	97.8	60.7	19.1	3.4	12.4	2.2	2.2
New York	751	101,493	100.0	39.8	16.0	7.2	18.4	6.1	12.5
North Carolina	76	5,497	97.4	23.7	10.5	11.8	30.3	6.6	17.1
North Dakota	82	545	100.0	76.8	9.8	4.9	7.3	0	1.2
Ohio	250	106,516	100.0	4.0	6.0	7.6	24.8	17.6	40.0
Oklahoma	110	5,517	100.0	63.6	13.6	3.6	13.6	2.7	2.7
Oregon	124	37,646	100.0	47.6	17.7	8.9	14.5	0.8	10.5
Pennsylvania	451	20,533	100.0	85.1	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.0	6.7
Rhode Island	48	5,866	97.9	31.3	4.2	6.3	22.9	20.8	14.6
South Carolina	41	11,675	100.0	65.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	2.4	19.5
South Dakota	125	5,206	80.0	20.0	46.4	14.4	16.0	0	3.2
Tennessee	184	29,046	100.0	71.2	11.4	3.3	6.5	2.2	5.4
Texas	557	34,322	100.0	58.2	13.1	6.3	12.4	3.4	6.6
Utah	72	3,982	100.0	36.1	33.3	5.6	12.5	1.4	11.1
Vermont	189	7,960	91.5	49.7	17.5	10.1	14.3	2.6	5.8
Virginia	90	19,550	100.0	63.3	1.1	1.1	10.0	6.7	17.8
Washington	64	22,787	100.0	40.6	6.3	0	25.0	7.8	20.3
West Virginia	97	2,011	97.9	45.4	12.4	8.2	25.8	3.1	5.2
Wisconsin	380	23,585	100.0	50.8	14.5	8.9	17.4	4.2	4.2
Wyoming	23	1,371	100.0	47.8	8.7	4.3	30.4	0	8.7
Outlying areas									
Virgin Islands	1	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0

¹50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported capital outlay. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 20A. Total capital outlay of public libraries and percentage distribution of public libraries by total capital outlay and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay (in thousands)	Total capital outlay					
			\$0	\$0.01 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more
			Percentage distribution					
Total	9,137	\$1,138,780	53.0	12.5	5.7	13.8	4.7	10.3
1,000,000 or more	23	78,028	21.7	0	0	0	8.7	69.6
500,000 to 999,999	54	115,885	11.1	1.9	0	5.6	1.9	79.6
250,000 to 499,999	94	147,546	24.5	0	0	6.4	11.7	57.4
100,000 to 249,999	329	233,028	27.1	1.5	3.0	14.9	10.3	43.2
50,000 to 99,999	530	172,421	38.3	5.3	3.0	15.1	10.0	28.3
25,000 to 49,999	922	157,964	43.4	6.1	4.1	20.4	7.8	18.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	136,916	46.6	7.6	6.1	19.8	7.8	12.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	46,785	52.1	13.8	7.6	17.2	3.6	5.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	30,059	58.5	15.9	7.7	11.8	3.2	3.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	16,375	64.1	18.3	6.0	8.3	1.3	1.9
Less than 1,000	1,035	3,772	70.4	19.9	4.0	4.7	0.4	0.6

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse. The response rate is included in table 20.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 21. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/parish	City/county	Multi-jurisdictional ²	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ³	School district ⁴	Library district ⁵	Other ⁶	
		Percentage distribution								
50 States and DC ⁷	9,137	54.2	10.4	1.0	3.5	14.9	3.4	11.2	1.4	100.0
Alabama	207	72.9	7.2	0.5	18.4	0	0	1.0	0	100.0
Alaska	85	44.7	15.3	0	4.7	27.1	0	0	8.2	100.0
Arizona	35	57.1	5.7	0	0	0	0	28.6	8.6	100.0
Arkansas	47	17.0	44.7	2.1	34.0	0	0	0	2.1	100.0
California	179	64.2	25.1	2.2	1.7	0	1.7	5.0	0	100.0
Colorado	115	35.7	16.5	2.6	6.1	0	0.9	38.3	0	100.0
Connecticut	194	50.5	0	0	0	49.5	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	9.5	14.3	0	0	0	0	76.2	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	72	31.9	48.6	2.8	15.3	0	0	1.4	0	100.0
Georgia	58	0	43.1	0	56.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	44.3	0	0	5.7	0	0	50.0	0	100.0
Illinois	627	50.7	0	0	0	0	0	49.3	0	100.0
Indiana	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Iowa	538	98.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	100.0
Kansas	323	91.3	4.3	0	0.9	0	0	2.8	0.6	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	7.8	0	0.9	0	0	91.4	0	100.0
Louisiana	65	3.1	90.8	1.5	3.1	0	0	1.5	0	100.0
Maine	274	38.7	0	0	0	61.3	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	93.2	0	0	0	6.5	0	0	0.3	100.0
Michigan	383	53.8	5.7	0	0	0	5.2	35.2	0	100.0
Minnesota	142	74.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Mississippi	49	4.1	34.7	26.5	34.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	148	56.8	30.4	4.7	8.1	0	0	0	0	100.0
Montana	79	35.4	34.2	16.5	13.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	95.6	3.3	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.7	100.0
Nevada	22	4.5	50.0	0	4.5	0	0	40.9	0	100.0
New Hampshire	230	97.4	0	0	0.4	2.2	0	0	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 21. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/parish	City/county	Multi-jurisdictional ²	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ³	School district ⁴	Library district ⁵	Other ⁶	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	309	75.1	4.5	0	1.9	18.1	0	0	0.3	100.0
New Mexico	89	59.6	3.4	0	1.1	13.5	0	1.1	21.3	100.0
New York	751	28.8	1.1	0	0	47.7	17.2	4.7	0.7	100.0
North Carolina	76	14.5	52.6	1.3	19.7	7.9	0	0	3.9	100.0
North Dakota	82	70.7	15.9	1.2	12.2	0	0	0	0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	23.2	0	0	7.2	60.0	0	0	100.0
Oklahoma	110	89.1	4.5	0	6.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	124	68.5	12.1	0	0	3.2	3.2	12.9	0	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	0	0	0	0	85.6	0	0	14.4	100.0
Rhode Island	48	45.8	0	0	0	54.2	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	41	2.4	90.2	0	7.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	64.8	8.0	7.2	13.6	0.8	0	0.8	4.8	100.0
Tennessee	184	55.4	40.8	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	557	55.3	21.2	2.0	1.8	18.0	0	1.6	0.2	100.0
Utah	72	59.7	38.9	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	189	57.1	0	0	6.3	36.0	0	0.5	0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	40.0	0	25.6	8.9	0	0	0	100.0
Washington	64	67.2	0	0	0	0	0	32.8	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	30.9	0	17.5	0	2.1	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	89.7	2.1	0.5	5.8	0	0.3	0	1.6	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying areas										
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0

¹Type of legal basis refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions. See the glossary in appendix D for full definitions of the types listed in this table.

²Multijurisdictional—The public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.

³Nonprofit association or agency libraries—The public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.

⁴School district—The public library is under the legal basis of a school district.

⁵Library district—A district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.

⁶Other—Includes libraries under the legal bases of Native American Tribal Government and combined public/school libraries.

⁷50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported type of legal basis. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 21A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis ¹							
		Municipal government	County/parish	City/county	Multi-jurisdictional ²	Nonprofit association or agency libraries ³	School district ⁴	Library district ⁵	Other ⁶
		Percentage distribution							
Total	9,137	54.2	10.4	1.0	3.5	14.9	3.4	11.2	1.4
1,000,000 or more	23	30.4	47.8	0	4.3	4.3	0	8.7	4.3
500,000 to 999,999	54	16.7	57.4	9.3	5.6	1.9	1.9	7.4	0
250,000 to 499,999	94	20.2	45.7	4.3	16.0	4.3	0	9.6	0
100,000 to 249,999	329	33.1	29.5	3.3	14.6	4.3	1.2	12.2	1.8
50,000 to 99,999	530	40.0	22.3	2.1	13.4	7.2	4.2	10.0	0.9
25,000 to 49,999	922	39.6	19.4	1.4	5.5	12.3	6.6	13.8	1.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	46.6	13.1	1.0	2.2	15.0	6.3	14.7	1.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	52.2	8.1	0.3	1.6	18.1	5.3	13.1	1.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	59.1	5.1	0.8	1.7	18.6	1.6	11.5	1.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	67.1	2.9	0.5	2.0	16.3	0.9	9.1	1.3
Less than 1,000	1,035	76.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	14.7	0.1	4.3	1.9

¹Type of legal basis refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions. See the glossary in appendix D for full definitions of the types in this table.

²Multijurisdictional—The public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.

³Nonprofit association or agency libraries—The public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.

⁴School district—The public library is under the legal basis of a school district.

⁵Library district—A district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.

⁶Other—Includes libraries under the legal bases of Native American Tribal Government and combined public/school libraries.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in table 21.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area											Response rate
		City		County		Metropolitan area		Multi-county		School district		Other	
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly		
		Percentage distribution											
50 States and DC ¹	9,137	34.1	16.4	11.7	5.6	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.4	4.8	0.5	24.3	100.0
Alabama	207	69.6	5.3	12.6	9.2	0	0	1.9	1.0	0	0	0.5	100.0
Alaska	85	81.2	3.5	14.1	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Arizona	35	8.6	40.0	11.4	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.4	100.0
Arkansas	47	14.9	0	44.7	0	2.1	2.1	31.9	2.1	0	0	2.1	100.0
California	179	59.8	7.3	16.2	13.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	1.1	0	100.0
Colorado	115	33.9	0.9	25.2	7.8	0	0	0.9	0	26.1	2.6	2.6	100.0
Connecticut	194	84.5	15.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Delaware	21	90.5	4.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Florida	72	30.6	1.4	43.1	8.3	0	0	16.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	43.1	0	0	0	56.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	44.3	0	11.3	0	0	0	0	0.9	17.0	3.8	22.6	100.0
Illinois	627	27.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72.6	100.0
Indiana	239	14.6	0.4	9.6	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.1	100.0
Iowa	538	0	99.6	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Kansas	323	91.3	0	4.3	3.1	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	99.1	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
Louisiana	65	3.1	0	92.3	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	3.1	100.0
Maine	274	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Maryland	24	20.8	4.2	70.8	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	10.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.2	100.0
Michigan	383	23.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	0	0	0.3	0	6.8	3.1	60.3	100.0
Minnesota	142	75.4	5.6	10.6	0	0	0	4.9	0	0	0	3.5	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	4.1	61.2	0	0	0	34.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Missouri	148	51.4	5.4	30.4	2.7	0.7	0	5.4	2.7	1.4	0	0	100.0
Montana	79	30.4	8.9	41.8	19.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	88.7	7.6	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	100.0
Nevada	22	0	0	54.5	0	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	40.9	100.0
New Hampshire	230	97.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	2.2	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area											Response rate
		City		County		Metropolitan area		Multi-county		School district		Other	
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly		
		Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	309	95.5	0	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
New Mexico	89	36.0	25.8	12.4	7.9	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	15.7	100.0
New York	751	4.1	0	1.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	22.6	0.1	71.9	100.0
North Carolina	76	13.2	0	53.9	13.2	0	0	15.8	3.9	0	0	0	100.0
North Dakota	82	72.0	0	19.5	0	0	0	7.3	0	0	1.2	0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	0	0	23.2	0	0	0	0	60.0	0	7.2	100.0
Oklahoma	110	89.1	0	3.6	0	0.9	0.9	5.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Oregon	124	68.5	0.8	18.5	0.8	0	0.8	0	0	2.4	0.8	7.3	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	1.3	4.9	2.2	1.3	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.9	88.5	100.0
Rhode Island	48	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Carolina	41	2.4	0	90.2	0	0	0	7.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
South Dakota	125	37.6	25.6	11.2	8.0	0	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.6	8.8	1.6	100.0
Tennessee	184	29.9	21.7	34.2	14.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Texas	557	30.5	0	22.1	32.0	3.2	7.0	0.4	0	4.8	0	0	100.0
Utah	72	58.3	1.4	19.4	20.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Vermont	189	83.6	15.9	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	0	41.1	7.8	1.1	1.1	10.0	12.2	0	0	1.1	100.0
Washington	64	64.1	0	10.9	6.3	1.6	4.7	1.6	10.9	0	0	0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0	3.1	37.1	58.8	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0.8	94.7	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Outlying Areas													
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0

¹50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: The types of geographic service area (City, County, Metropolitan Service Area, etc.) are from U.S. Census geography. Public libraries identified the geographic service area type that either exactly or most nearly described the geographic area for which the public library was established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, and any areas under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported geographic service area. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 22A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of geographic service area and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Type of geographic service area										Other
		City		County		Metropolitan area		Multi-county		School district		
		Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	Exactly	Most nearly	
Percentage distribution												
Total	9,137	34.1	16.4	11.7	5.6	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.4	4.8	0.5	24.3
1,000,000 or more	23	13.0	4.3	26.1	26.1	0	17.4	4.3	0	0	0	8.7
500,000 to 999,999	54	13.0	1.9	42.6	25.9	5.6	3.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	0	0
250,000 to 499,999	94	17.0	3.2	39.4	18.1	1.1	2.1	9.6	3.2	0	0	6.4
100,000 to 249,999	329	27.1	6.1	28.6	12.5	1.5	2.4	10.9	3.3	2.1	0.3	5.2
50,000 to 99,999	530	27.5	7.7	25.1	8.5	1.3	1.3	8.7	1.7	4.3	0.2	13.6
25,000 to 49,999	922	26.8	8.4	22.3	7.7	0.3	0.8	3.9	0.3	7.8	0.5	21.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	28.5	11.1	16.4	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	7.9	0.3	28.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	30.5	14.3	10.3	5.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	7.2	0.6	31.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	33.9	20.5	5.2	6.3	0	0.3	0	0.1	3.5	0.2	30.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	39.0	27.2	2.9	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	2.1	0.9	24.8
Less than 1,000	1,035	56.2	22.9	1.3	1.3	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	16.9

NOTE: The types of geographic service areas (City, County, Metropolitan Service Area, etc.) are from U.S. Census geography. Public libraries identified the geographic service area type that either exactly or most nearly described the geographic area for which the public library was established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, and any areas under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in table 22.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

**Table 23. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and by state:
Fiscal year 2002**

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC ²	9,137	80.5	17.9	1.6	100.0
Alabama	207	87.0	11.6	1.4	100.0
Alaska	85	90.6	9.4	0	100.0
Arizona	35	34.3	51.4	14.3	100.0
Arkansas	47	25.5	61.7	12.8	100.0
California	179	32.4	60.3	7.3	100.0
Colorado	115	70.4	27.8	1.7	100.0
Connecticut	194	86.1	13.9	0	100.0
Delaware	21	81.0	9.5	9.5	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Florida	72	29.2	56.9	13.9	100.0
Georgia	58	12.1	84.5	3.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	84.0	16.0	0	100.0
Illinois	627	90.3	9.7	0	100.0
Indiana	239	68.2	31.4	0.4	100.0
Iowa	538	98.1	1.9	0	100.0
Kansas	323	95.7	4.3	0	100.0
Kentucky	116	15.5	84.5	0	100.0
Louisiana	65	10.8	86.2	3.1	100.0
Maine	274	98.9	1.1	0	100.0
Maryland	24	0	62.5	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	370	84.6	15.4	0	100.0
Michigan	383	82.0	14.9	3.1	100.0
Minnesota	142	79.6	15.5	4.9	100.0
Mississippi	49	18.4	79.6	2.0	100.0
Missouri	148	67.6	20.9	11.5	100.0
Montana	79	77.2	22.8	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	96.4	3.6	0	100.0
Nevada	22	40.9	54.5	4.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	96.5	3.5	0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 23. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and by state:
Fiscal year 2002—Continued**

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	309	85.1	14.9	0	100.0
New Mexico	89	92.1	4.5	3.4	100.0
New York	751	91.7	8.3	0	100.0
North Carolina	76	13.2	77.6	9.2	100.0
North Dakota	82	81.7	18.3	0	100.0
Ohio	250	57.6	40.0	2.4	100.0
Oklahoma	110	91.8	8.2	0	100.0
Oregon	124	82.3	15.3	2.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	86.7	12.6	0.7	100.0
Rhode Island	48	81.3	18.8	0	100.0
South Carolina	41	9.8	85.4	4.9	100.0
South Dakota	125	90.4	8.0	1.6	100.0
Tennessee	184	85.9	13.6	0.5	100.0
Texas	557	86.0	13.1	0.9	100.0
Utah	72	72.2	26.4	1.4	100.0
Vermont	189	94.2	5.8	0	100.0
Virginia	90	31.1	55.6	13.3	100.0
Washington	64	62.5	26.6	10.9	100.0
West Virginia	97	69.1	30.9	0	100.0
Wisconsin	380	94.5	5.3	0.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0	100.0
Outlying areas					
Virgin Islands	1	0	100.0	0	100.0

¹The types of administrative structure are defined in the glossary in appendix D.

²50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported administrative structure. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System, (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 23A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure ¹		
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)
Percentage distribution				
Total	9,137	80.5	17.9	1.6
1,000,000 or more	23	0	73.9	26.1
500,000 to 999,999	54	0	66.7	33.3
250,000 to 499,999	94	1.1	77.7	21.3
100,000 to 249,999	329	5.8	80.2	14.0
50,000 to 99,999	530	28.3	68.1	3.6
25,000 to 49,999	922	58.4	39.4	2.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	80.7	18.7	0.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	90.9	8.8	0.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	96.7	3.2	0.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	99.0	1.0	0
Less than 1,000	1,035	99.6	0.4	0

¹The types of administrative structure are defined in the glossary in appendix D.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in table 23.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 24. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and by state: Fiscal year 2002

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship ¹			Response rate
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service ²	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	
		Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC ³	9,137	1.3	76.0	22.7	100.0
Alabama	207	7.7	65.2	27.1	100.0
Alaska	85	0	0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	35	0	0	100.0	100.0
Arkansas	47	0	0	100.0	100.0
California	179	0	96.6	3.4	100.0
Colorado	115	0	100.0	0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0	95.4	4.6	100.0
Delaware	21	0	0	100.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	100.0	100.0
Florida	72	8.3	68.1	23.6	100.0
Georgia	58	0	0	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	0	100.0
Idaho	106	0.9	51.9	47.2	100.0
Illinois	627	0	99.7	0.3	100.0
Indiana	239	0	100.0	0	100.0
Iowa	538	0	100.0	0	100.0
Kansas	323	1.9	94.1	4.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	0	0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0	0	100.0	100.0
Maine	274	0.7	86.5	12.8	100.0
Maryland	24	0	100.0	0	100.0
Massachusetts	370	0	100.0	0	100.0
Michigan	383	0	99.0	1.0	100.0
Minnesota	142	7.7	87.3	4.9	100.0
Mississippi	49	0	0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	148	0	0	100.0	100.0
Montana	79	7.6	92.4	0	100.0
Nebraska	275	0	100.0	0	100.0
Nevada	22	0	45.5	54.5	100.0
New Hampshire	230	0	90.9	9.1	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 24. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and by state: Fiscal year 2002—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship ¹			Response rate
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service ²	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	309	0	94.5	5.5	100.0
New Mexico	89	6.7	9.0	84.3	100.0
New York	751	0.7	99.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	76	0	0	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	82	2.4	0	97.6	100.0
Ohio	250	0	74.0	26.0	100.0
Oklahoma	110	7.3	0	92.7	100.0
Oregon	124	15.3	66.9	17.7	100.0
Pennsylvania	451	2.9	67.4	29.7	100.0
Rhode Island	48	2.1	93.8	4.2	100.0
South Carolina	41	7.3	0	92.7	100.0
South Dakota	125	0	0	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	184	0	95.1	4.9	100.0
Texas	557	0	95.5	4.5	100.0
Utah	72	0	0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	189	1.1	1.1	97.9	100.0
Virginia	90	0	0	100.0	100.0
Washington	64	0	0	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	11.3	51.5	37.1	100.0
Wisconsin	380	0	100.0	0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0	100.0	0	100.0

Outlying areas					
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	100.0	100.0

¹The types of interlibrary relationship are defined in the glossary in appendix D.

²Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as the headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.

³50 States and DC totals exclude outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported interlibrary relationship. Data were not reported by the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Table 24A. Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 2002

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship ¹		
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service ²	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service
		Percentage distribution		
Total	9,137	1.3	76.0	22.7
1,000,000 or more	23	13.0	69.6	17.4
500,000 to 999,999	54	13.0	51.9	35.2
250,000 to 499,999	94	6.4	52.1	41.5
100,000 to 249,999	329	5.8	55.3	38.9
50,000 to 99,999	530	5.8	61.9	32.3
25,000 to 49,999	922	2.1	73.6	24.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,758	1.2	76.6	22.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,446	0.5	82.4	17.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,315	0.2	82.1	17.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,631	0.1	79.4	20.5
Less than 1,000	1,035	0.1	72.5	27.4

¹The types of interlibrary relationships are defined in the glossary in appendix D.

²Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as the headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The response rate is included in table 24.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Appendixes

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Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables

Table A-1. Number of library visits and reference transactions per capita of public libraries: Fiscal year 2002

State	Ranking	Library visits per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Reference transactions per capita
50 States and DC	†	4.49	50 States and DC	†	1.09
Ohio	1	6.90	District of Columbia ²	1	1.87
Connecticut	2	6.53	Ohio	2	1.68
Indiana	3	6.35	New York	3	1.65
Oregon	4	5.92	Washington	4	1.49
South Dakota	5	5.87	Florida	5	1.48
Idaho	6	5.81	Illinois	6	1.44
Colorado	7	5.80	Utah	6	1.44
Kansas	8	5.79	Maryland	8	1.38
Wisconsin	9	5.74	Indiana	9	1.31
Rhode Island	10	5.72	Colorado	10	1.29
New York	11	5.66	Kansas	11	1.22
Wyoming	12	5.62	Connecticut	12	1.21
Illinois	13	5.51	Virginia	13	1.14
Massachusetts	14	5.49	Louisiana	14	1.12
Iowa	15	5.25	Texas	15	1.09
Minnesota	16	5.23	South Carolina	16	1.08
Vermont	17	5.22	Georgia	17	1.00
Maryland	18	5.18	Minnesota	18	0.98
Nebraska	19	5.17	California	19	0.97
New Jersey	20	5.15	Wisconsin	20	0.95
Utah	21	5.02	Oregon	20	0.95
Maine	22	5.01	South Dakota	20	0.95
Washington	23	4.75	Hawaii	23	0.93
New Hampshire	24	4.72	North Carolina	24	0.92
Oklahoma	25	4.70	New Jersey	25	0.91
Hawaii	26	4.56	Wyoming	26	0.90
Missouri	27	4.51	Missouri	27	0.89
Virginia	28	4.49	Massachusetts	28	0.88
Alaska	29	4.39	Rhode Island	28	0.88
North Dakota	30	4.16	Arizona	30	0.86
Nevada	31	4.14	Michigan	31	0.83
California	32	4.09	Nebraska	32	0.80
Michigan	32	4.09	Idaho	33	0.78
Florida	34	4.04	Vermont	33	0.78
Montana	35	3.97	Maine	35	0.77
North Carolina	36	3.85	Pennsylvania	35	0.77
Delaware	37	3.74	North Dakota	37	0.76
Arizona	38	3.73	West Virginia	38	0.75
Kentucky	39	3.56	Oklahoma	39	0.74
District of Columbia ²	40	3.54	Tennessee	40	0.73
South Carolina	41	3.45	Alabama	41	0.72
Pennsylvania	42	3.43	New Hampshire	42	0.71
West Virginia	43	3.42	Iowa	43	0.70
Georgia	44	3.33	Nevada	44	0.69
New Mexico	45	3.27	Delaware	45	0.65
Tennessee	46	3.07	New Mexico	46	0.64
Texas	47	3.01	Arkansas	47	0.58
Alabama	48	2.97	Alaska	48	0.55
Louisiana	49	2.94	Kentucky	49	0.51
Arkansas	50	2.93	Mississippi	50	0.50
Mississippi	51	2.77	Montana	51	0.49

† Not applicable.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A–2. Number of circulation transactions per capita and interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2002

State	Ranking	Circulation transactions per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	†	6.85	50 States and DC	†	84.14
Ohio	1	14.63	Rhode Island	1	629.95
Oregon	2	13.41	Wisconsin	2	582.12
Utah	3	11.70	Oregon	3	558.00
Indiana	4	11.69	Massachusetts	4	338.21
Kansas	5	10.10	Delaware	5	243.38
Washington	6	10.09	Ohio	6	184.21
Colorado	7	9.93	New York	7	173.97
Wisconsin	8	9.69	Michigan	8	167.76
Minnesota	8	9.69	Illinois	9	150.11
Maryland	10	9.42	Kansas	10	142.74
Iowa	11	9.05	Connecticut	11	101.34
Connecticut	12	8.90	Minnesota	12	100.61
Nebraska	13	8.65	Pennsylvania	13	88.73
Virginia	14	8.48	New Hampshire	14	80.79
South Dakota	15	8.36	North Dakota	15	76.32
Illinois	16	7.89	South Dakota	16	74.30
Idaho	17	7.87	Vermont	17	73.13
Wyoming	18	7.82	Colorado	18	58.81
Missouri	19	7.73	New Jersey	19	57.35
Massachusetts	20	7.59	Iowa	20	54.41
North Dakota	21	7.36	Maryland	21	51.97
New Hampshire	22	7.29	Maine	22	47.85
Maine	23	7.08	Wyoming	23	47.17
Arizona	24	6.97	Alaska	24	46.55
New York	25	6.93	California	25	34.03
Rhode Island	26	6.78	Montana	26	33.73
Vermont	27	6.72	Missouri	27	32.79
New Jersey	28	6.26	Idaho	28	29.95
Delaware	29	6.17	Washington	29	26.41
Oklahoma	30	5.93	Nebraska	30	23.05
Hawaii	31	5.83	Indiana	31	20.67
Alaska	32	5.79	West Virginia	32	20.16
Michigan	33	5.76	Louisiana	33	19.10
Montana	34	5.66	Florida	34	16.99
Nevada	35	5.50	Oklahoma	35	15.57
North Carolina	36	5.37	Arizona	36	14.50
Kentucky	37	5.36	New Mexico	37	13.08
California	38	5.28	Nevada	38	12.63
Florida	39	5.27	Texas	39	11.52
Pennsylvania	40	5.08	Virginia	40	11.45
New Mexico	41	4.94	Kentucky	41	10.79
Georgia	42	4.79	Utah	42	10.51
South Carolina	43	4.65	Alabama	43	9.91
Texas	44	4.50	South Carolina	44	9.09
Arkansas	45	4.27	Mississippi	45	8.60
West Virginia	46	4.25	Arkansas	46	8.05
Louisiana	47	4.05	North Carolina	47	7.05
Tennessee	48	3.98	Tennessee	48	5.52
Alabama	49	3.83	Georgia	49	2.99
Mississippi	50	3.27	District of Columbia ²	50	0.42
District of Columbia ²	51	2.14	Hawaii	51	0.12

† Not applicable.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A-3. Average number of public-use Internet terminals per stationary outlet and per 5,000 population in public libraries: Fiscal year 2002

State	Ranking	Average per stationary outlet (central and branch outlets)	State	Ranking	Per 5,000 population
50 States and DC	†	8.56	50 States and DC	†	2.55
Maryland	1	14.85	South Dakota	1	5.52
Florida	2	13.90	Vermont	2	5.36
Hawaii	3	13.76	Kansas	3	4.49
Arizona	4	12.75	Maine	4	4.43
Texas	5	12.07	Nebraska	5	4.10
Georgia	6	11.80	Indiana	6	3.90
Ohio	7	11.45	Ohio	7	3.62
Kentucky	8	11.01	Alaska	8	3.56
California	9	10.60	Missouri	9	3.51
South Carolina	10	10.39	Iowa	10	3.40
Indiana	11	10.26	Wyoming	11	3.34
Pennsylvania	12	10.25	Idaho	12	3.25
Missouri	13	9.85	North Dakota	13	3.20
North Carolina	13	9.85	Rhode Island	14	3.09
Washington	15	9.78	Wisconsin	15	3.02
Virginia	16	9.76	Michigan	16	2.91
Colorado	17	9.57	Massachusetts	17	2.82
New York	18	9.30	Minnesota	17	2.82
Utah	19	9.24	Hawaii	19	2.80
Rhode Island	20	8.99	New Hampshire	20	2.77
Michigan	21	8.77	Oklahoma	21	2.76
New Jersey	22	8.74	Georgia	22	2.72
Tennessee	23	8.66	Colorado	23	2.70
District of Columbia ²	24	8.37	Washington	24	2.69
Minnesota	25	7.88	Pennsylvania	24	2.69
Oregon	26	7.70	New York	26	2.67
Nevada	27	7.65	Montana	27	2.64
Oklahoma	28	7.62	Texas	27	2.64
Massachusetts	29	7.33	Kentucky	29	2.58
Illinois	30	7.24	Oregon	30	2.56
Wisconsin	30	7.24	Illinois	31	2.52
Connecticut	32	6.78	Maryland	32	2.51
Louisiana	33	6.75	Mississippi	33	2.49
New Mexico	34	6.48	West Virginia	33	2.49
Alabama	35	6.04	Louisiana	35	2.48
Mississippi	36	5.75	Connecticut	36	2.39
Delaware	37	5.55	New Jersey	36	2.39
Kansas	38	5.37	Virginia	38	2.36
Idaho	39	5.30	South Carolina	39	2.35
West Virginia	40	5.11	North Carolina	40	2.29
Arkansas	41	4.83	New Mexico	41	2.24
South Dakota	42	4.62	Utah	42	2.23
Alaska	43	4.50	Tennessee	43	2.18
Wyoming	44	4.46	Arizona	44	2.12
Montana	45	4.40	Florida	45	2.00
North Dakota	46	3.92	Arkansas	46	1.98
Nebraska	47	3.90	District of Columbia ²	46	1.98
Maine	48	3.76	Alabama	48	1.92
Iowa	49	3.52	California	49	1.63
Vermont	50	3.22	Nevada	50	1.54
New Hampshire	51	2.96	Delaware	51	1.17

† Not applicable.

¹Per 5,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A-4. Number of book and serial volumes per capita and audio materials per 1,000 population of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2002

State	Ranking	Book and serial volumes per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Audio materials per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	†	2.83	50 States and DC	†	128.94
Maine	1	5.05	Ohio	1	317.53
Wyoming	2	4.90	New York	2	239.35
Massachusetts	3	4.85	Indiana	3	212.08
Kansas	4	4.75	Illinois	4	184.66
Vermont	4	4.75	Utah	5	176.64
South Dakota	6	4.71	Hawaii	6	174.94
District of Columbia ²	7	4.63	Oregon	7	174.87
New Hampshire	8	4.53	Pennsylvania	8	174.40
Nebraska	9	4.44	Wyoming	9	173.25
Ohio	10	4.23	Wisconsin	10	167.69
Connecticut	11	4.19	Washington	11	165.10
New York	12	4.17	Kansas	12	162.54
Indiana	12	4.17	Nebraska	13	160.37
North Dakota	14	4.07	Maryland	14	159.10
Iowa	15	3.94	Iowa	15	158.79
Rhode Island	16	3.92	Connecticut	16	152.32
New Jersey	17	3.74	Michigan	17	151.54
Illinois	17	3.74	Minnesota	18	150.77
Missouri	19	3.56	Vermont	19	149.60
Alaska	20	3.53	Massachusetts	20	147.38
Wisconsin	21	3.46	Missouri	21	142.98
Minnesota	22	3.21	New Hampshire	22	142.08
Michigan	23	3.20	South Dakota	23	136.37
Idaho	24	3.14	Alaska	24	135.53
Maryland	25	2.95	New Jersey	25	130.98
Montana	25	2.95	North Dakota	26	124.67
Washington	27	2.90	Virginia	27	120.36
Oregon	28	2.80	District of Columbia ²	28	119.58
West Virginia	29	2.77	Idaho	29	119.29
Virginia	30	2.75	Maine	30	116.59
Utah	31	2.71	Rhode Island	31	110.09
Colorado	32	2.66	Nevada	32	104.33
New Mexico	33	2.51	Arizona	33	89.67
Hawaii	34	2.49	Florida	34	85.97
Louisiana	35	2.47	Colorado	35	85.46
Pennsylvania	36	2.38	Montana	36	83.02
Oklahoma	37	2.24	Delaware	37	79.67
Arkansas	38	2.09	West Virginia	38	79.36
Mississippi	39	2.06	Texas	39	76.33
South Carolina	39	2.06	Kentucky	40	74.05
Kentucky	41	2.02	California	41	73.54
Alabama	42	2.00	South Carolina	42	72.50
North Carolina	43	1.98	New Mexico	43	71.68
California	44	1.95	Alabama	44	67.65
Nevada	45	1.94	Oklahoma	45	66.42
Texas	46	1.90	Tennessee	46	63.97
Delaware	46	1.90	North Carolina	47	62.09
Georgia	48	1.87	Louisiana	48	56.90
Florida	49	1.85	Mississippi	49	55.00
Tennessee	50	1.82	Georgia	50	52.94
Arizona	51	1.72	Arkansas	51	48.90

† Not applicable.

¹Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A-5. Number of video materials and current serial subscriptions per 1,000 population of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2002

State	Ranking	Video materials per 1,000 population ¹	State	Ranking	Current serial subscriptions per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	†	103.58	50 States and DC	†	7.02
Ohio	1	262.16	Vermont	1	14.15
Indiana	2	211.00	Massachusetts	2	13.67
Kansas	3	207.32	New York	3	13.40
Wisconsin	4	178.32	Iowa	4	13.28
Connecticut	5	175.45	New Hampshire	5	12.10
Alaska	6	173.74	South Dakota	6	11.71
Iowa	7	153.34	Nebraska	7	11.60
Wyoming	8	152.45	Indiana	8	11.06
New Hampshire	9	147.05	Ohio	9	10.90
Nebraska	10	139.81	Alaska	10	10.89
Colorado	11	137.13	Kansas	11	10.76
Illinois	12	135.90	Illinois	12	10.75
Oregon	13	135.80	Wisconsin	13	10.69
Massachusetts	14	135.09	Wyoming	14	10.54
Vermont	15	133.91	Maine	15	9.95
South Dakota	16	133.78	Connecticut	16	9.38
Utah	17	133.57	North Dakota	17	8.09
New York	18	127.78	Michigan	18	7.99
Maine	19	126.55	Minnesota	19	7.96
Rhode Island	20	125.48	District of Columbia ²	20	7.94
Washington	21	121.15	Washington	21	7.87
Minnesota	22	115.77	New Jersey	22	7.76
New Jersey	23	107.90	Oregon	23	7.57
Missouri	24	105.21	Rhode Island	24	7.37
North Dakota	25	103.61	Louisiana	25	7.19
Idaho	26	102.14	Missouri	26	7.02
Michigan	27	96.31	Delaware	27	6.75
Nevada	28	94.27	Pennsylvania	28	6.72
Maryland	29	93.17	Montana	29	6.03
Florida	30	84.10	Idaho	30	5.91
Oklahoma	31	82.55	Utah	31	5.88
Pennsylvania	32	80.49	Maryland	32	5.86
West Virginia	33	79.30	Colorado	33	5.84
Montana	34	79.17	Virginia	34	5.80
Arizona	35	77.91	Oklahoma	35	5.36
Louisiana	36	77.37	South Carolina	36	5.10
Delaware	37	73.97	New Mexico	37	4.81
Virginia	38	73.77	Hawaii	38	4.69
California	39	70.41	Texas	39	4.44
Texas	40	66.60	California	39	4.44
South Carolina	41	65.89	Mississippi	41	4.26
Mississippi	42	65.62	North Carolina	42	4.24
Kentucky	43	64.88	West Virginia	43	4.18
Alabama	44	61.19	Kentucky	44	4.10
Tennessee	45	59.13	Arizona	45	4.09
Hawaii	46	58.74	Arkansas	46	3.97
Georgia	47	54.10	Florida	47	3.76
North Carolina	48	53.28	Nevada	48	3.73
New Mexico	49	43.97	Alabama	49	3.52
Arkansas	50	42.93	Tennessee	50	3.49
District of Columbia ²	51	33.70	Georgia	51	3.37

† Not applicable.

¹Per 1,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A–6. Total number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population of public libraries: Fiscal year 2002

State	Ranking	Total paid FTE staff per 25,000 population ¹	State	Ranking	Paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population
50 States and DC	†	12.28	50 States and DC	†	4.05
Ohio	1	22.22	New Hampshire	1	8.49
Indiana	2	19.87	Wyoming	2	8.19
Wyoming	3	18.71	Vermont	3	8.11
Connecticut	4	18.61	Iowa	4	7.29
District of Columbia ²	5	18.44	Nebraska	5	7.14
Kansas	6	18.28	Massachusetts	6	6.96
Illinois	7	16.64	Kansas	7	6.84
New York	8	16.42	Connecticut	8	6.76
Massachusetts	9	15.53	Maine	9	6.63
Rhode Island	10	15.50	District of Columbia ²	10	6.42
New Jersey	11	15.43	Ohio	11	6.00
Maryland	12	14.91	Illinois	12	5.99
Maine	13	14.48	Indiana	13	5.96
Colorado	14	14.47	Maryland	14	5.61
New Hampshire	15	14.35	South Dakota	15	5.54
Missouri	16	14.14	Wisconsin	16	5.48
Oregon	17	13.89	Rhode Island	17	5.44
Nebraska	18	13.87	New York	18	5.39
Washington	19	13.83	Louisiana	19	4.86
Wisconsin	20	13.64	Kentucky	20	4.77
Iowa	21	13.55	North Dakota	21	4.75
South Dakota	22	13.32	Montana	22	4.71
Vermont	23	13.19	West Virginia	23	4.62
Idaho	24	12.70	Alaska	24	4.53
Minnesota	25	12.58	New Jersey	25	4.51
Alaska	26	12.44	Michigan	26	4.49
Virginia	27	12.08	Oklahoma	26	4.49
Michigan	28	12.01	Colorado	28	4.37
Louisiana	29	11.96	Missouri	29	4.08
Utah	30	11.60	Minnesota	30	4.01
Mississippi	31	11.03	Oregon	31	3.95
Pennsylvania	32	10.99	Mississippi	32	3.88
Hawaii	33	10.74	Idaho	33	3.84
Kentucky	34	10.14	New Mexico	34	3.80
Oklahoma	35	10.11	Alabama	35	3.68
Florida	36	9.75	Pennsylvania	36	3.63
Nevada	37	9.65	Washington	37	3.40
South Carolina	38	9.60	Virginia	38	3.37
North Dakota	39	9.42	Hawaii	39	3.26
New Mexico	40	9.28	Utah	40	3.15
Arizona	41	9.14	South Carolina	41	3.01
Montana	42	9.01	Florida	42	2.97
Alabama	43	8.97	Delaware	43	2.71
West Virginia	44	8.87	Arizona	44	2.65
Georgia	44	8.87	Texas	45	2.64
California	46	8.76	California	46	2.52
North Carolina	47	8.65	Tennessee	47	2.48
Texas	48	8.33	Nevada	48	2.44
Tennessee	49	8.05	Arkansas	49	2.35
Delaware	50	7.96	Georgia	50	2.15
Arkansas	51	7.89	North Carolina	51	1.95

† Not applicable.

¹Per 25,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A-7. Number of paid full-time-equivalent (FTE) librarians with ALA-MLS and other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2002

State	Ranking	Paid FTE librarians with ALA-MLS per 25,000 population ¹	State	Ranking	Other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population
50 States and DC	†	2.74	50 States and DC	†	8.23
Connecticut	1	5.49	Ohio	1	16.22
District of Columbia ²	2	5.41	Indiana	2	13.91
Rhode Island	3	4.61	District of Columbia ²	3	12.03
New York	4	4.50	Connecticut	4	11.85
New Jersey	5	4.47	Kansas	5	11.44
Massachusetts	5	4.47	New York	6	11.03
Ohio	7	4.21	New Jersey	7	10.93
Indiana	8	3.94	Illinois	8	10.66
Illinois	9	3.77	Wyoming	9	10.51
Hawaii	10	3.26	Washington	10	10.43
Washington	11	3.20	Colorado	11	10.10
New Hampshire	12	3.14	Missouri	12	10.06
Michigan	13	3.11	Rhode Island	13	10.05
Maryland	14	3.03	Oregon	14	9.94
Colorado	15	3.01	Maryland	15	9.30
Oregon	16	2.92	Idaho	16	8.85
Maine	17	2.90	Virginia	17	8.71
Wisconsin	18	2.85	Minnesota	18	8.57
Virginia	19	2.82	Massachusetts	18	8.57
Alaska	20	2.69	Utah	20	8.45
Kansas	21	2.59	Wisconsin	21	8.16
Pennsylvania	22	2.53	Alaska	22	7.90
Minnesota	23	2.48	Maine	23	7.86
Florida	24	2.44	South Dakota	24	7.78
California	25	2.34	Michigan	25	7.52
South Carolina	26	2.27	Hawaii	26	7.48
Arizona	27	2.18	Pennsylvania	27	7.36
Georgia	28	2.07	Nevada	28	7.22
Vermont	29	1.99	Mississippi	29	7.14
Iowa	30	1.97	Louisiana	30	7.09
Louisiana	31	1.93	Florida	31	6.78
Texas	32	1.91	Nebraska	32	6.73
North Carolina	33	1.85	Georgia	33	6.72
Nebraska	34	1.84	North Carolina	34	6.69
Nevada	35	1.80	South Carolina	35	6.59
Missouri	36	1.74	Arizona	36	6.48
Utah	37	1.73	Iowa	37	6.26
Oklahoma	38	1.72	California	38	6.24
Wyoming	38	1.72	New Hampshire	39	5.86
New Mexico	40	1.63	Texas	40	5.69
South Dakota	41	1.50	Oklahoma	41	5.62
Alabama	42	1.39	Tennessee	42	5.57
Delaware	43	1.33	Arkansas	43	5.54
West Virginia	44	1.29	New Mexico	44	5.48
Idaho	45	1.20	Kentucky	45	5.37
Mississippi	46	1.19	Alabama	46	5.29
Tennessee	46	1.19	Delaware	47	5.25
Kentucky	48	1.17	Vermont	48	5.09
Montana	49	1.11	North Dakota	49	4.67
North Dakota	50	1.00	Montana	50	4.29
Arkansas	51	0.85	West Virginia	51	4.25

† Not applicable.

¹An ALA-MLS is a master's degree from a program of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association. Per 25,000 population is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A–8. Total and state per capita operating income of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2002

State	Ranking	Per capita total operating income ¹	State	Ranking	Per capita state operating income
50 States and DC	†	\$30.97	50 States and DC	†	\$3.61
Ohio	1	56.85	Ohio	1	40.44
Illinois	2	51.28	Hawaii	2	18.50
District of Columbia ²	3	49.67	Pennsylvania	3	7.04
New York	4	46.74	Rhode Island	4	6.05
Indiana	5	45.55	West Virginia	5	5.04
Connecticut	6	44.34	Maryland	6	5.03
Colorado	7	42.14	Georgia	7	3.72
Washington	8	40.86	Delaware	8	3.54
New Jersey	9	40.28	Indiana	9	3.38
Oregon	10	38.19	Illinois	10	3.36
Rhode Island	11	38.06	Massachusetts	11	3.22
Massachusetts	12	37.64	Virginia	12	2.88
Alaska	13	37.50	New York	13	2.65
Kansas	14	37.04	Mississippi	14	2.64
Maryland	15	36.92	California	15	2.06
Wyoming	16	34.95	Florida	16	2.05
Michigan	17	33.81	North Carolina	17	1.73
Wisconsin	18	32.32	Minnesota	18	1.65
Minnesota	19	32.12	Louisiana	19	1.52
Missouri	20	31.28	South Carolina	20	1.47
New Hampshire	21	29.88	Alaska	21	1.41
Nevada	22	29.38	Michigan	22	1.22
Virginia	23	28.77	New Jersey	23	1.16
South Dakota	24	28.54	North Dakota	24	1.07
Nebraska	25	28.30	Kentucky	25	0.99
Utah	26	27.90	Missouri	26	0.97
California	27	27.41	Alabama	27	0.95
Louisiana	28	27.22	Wisconsin	28	0.89
Iowa	29	26.40	Kansas	29	0.83
Florida	30	25.37	Iowa	30	0.76
Maine	31	24.85	Idaho	31	0.66
Pennsylvania	32	24.41	Nevada	32	0.64
Vermont	33	23.75	Oklahoma	32	0.64
Oklahoma	34	23.45	Colorado	34	0.51
Idaho	35	23.38	Connecticut	35	0.50
Arizona	36	23.01	Arkansas	36	0.47
Delaware	37	22.40	Montana	37	0.42
Kentucky	38	21.67	Utah	38	0.40
Montana	39	20.92	Nebraska	39	0.33
Hawaii	40	20.71	New Mexico	40	0.29
South Carolina	41	19.61	Texas	41	0.28
Georgia	42	19.59	Washington	42	0.27
North Carolina	43	18.96	Oregon	43	0.22
New Mexico	44	17.80	Maine	44	0.15
Texas	45	17.42	Arizona	45	0.11
North Dakota	46	16.64	New Hampshire	46	0.07
Alabama	47	15.98	Vermont	47	0.03
Arkansas	48	15.60	Wyoming	48	0.01
West Virginia	49	15.07	District of Columbia ²	49	0
Tennessee	50	14.36	South Dakota	49	0
Mississippi	51	13.72	Tennessee	49	0

† Not applicable.

¹Total income includes federal, state, local, and other income. State rankings of federal income are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A–9. Local and other per capita operating income of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2002

State	Ranking	Per capita local operating income ¹	State	Ranking	Per capita other operating income
50 States and DC	†	\$24.49	50 States and DC	†	\$2.69
District of Columbia ²	1	46.11	Rhode Island	1	8.57
Illinois	2	43.26	Nevada	2	8.52
Indiana	3	39.77	New York	3	7.27
Washington	4	38.78	Connecticut	4	7.16
Colorado	5	38.67	Vermont	5	7.07
New Jersey	6	36.89	Maine	6	6.42
New York	7	36.50	Maryland	7	5.99
Connecticut	8	36.33	Ohio	8	5.03
Oregon	9	35.23	Kansas	9	4.57
Alaska	10	33.03	Montana	10	4.54
Wyoming	11	32.54	Illinois	11	4.37
Kansas	12	31.46	Massachusetts	12	4.19
Massachusetts	13	29.96	Pennsylvania	13	3.37
Michigan	13	29.96	New Hampshire	14	3.13
Wisconsin	15	29.20	Colorado	15	2.92
Minnesota	16	28.29	Missouri	16	2.81
Missouri	17	27.18	District of Columbia ²	17	2.72
New Hampshire	18	26.65	Delaware	18	2.67
Nebraska	19	26.20	Idaho	19	2.61
South Dakota	20	26.06	Michigan	20	2.59
Utah	21	26.00	Oregon	21	2.40
Maryland	22	25.52	North Dakota	22	2.34
Virginia	23	24.17	South Dakota	23	2.30
Louisiana	24	24.08	Indiana	24	2.28
California	25	23.41	Iowa	25	2.24
Iowa	26	23.25	Wyoming	26	2.21
Rhode Island	27	23.19	Wisconsin	27	2.13
Arizona	28	22.23	New Jersey	28	2.08
Florida	29	21.99	Minnesota	29	1.96
Oklahoma	30	21.26	Kentucky	29	1.96
Idaho	31	19.95	California	31	1.85
Nevada	31	19.95	Hawaii	32	1.76
Kentucky	33	18.61	Washington	33	1.64
Maine	34	18.28	Alaska	34	1.63
South Carolina	35	16.99	Louisiana	35	1.60
Vermont	36	16.65	Virginia	36	1.54
New Mexico	37	16.38	Nebraska	37	1.53
Texas	38	16.36	Oklahoma	38	1.46
Delaware	39	16.04	North Carolina	39	1.43
Montana	40	15.88	Utah	40	1.41
North Carolina	41	15.66	Alabama	41	1.31
Georgia	42	14.69	West Virginia	42	1.24
Arkansas	43	13.94	Arkansas	43	1.19
Pennsylvania	44	13.73	Florida	44	1.13
Alabama	45	13.61	Mississippi	45	1.02
Tennessee	46	13.26	Tennessee	46	1.00
North Dakota	47	13.21	South Carolina	46	1.00
Ohio	48	11.30	Georgia	48	0.99
Mississippi	49	9.81	New Mexico	49	0.97
West Virginia	50	8.72	Texas	50	0.65
Hawaii	51	0	Arizona	51	0.53

† Not applicable.

¹Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

Table A-10. Total operating expenditures and collection expenditures per capita of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2002

State	Ranking	Total operating expenditures per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Total collection expenditures per capita
50 States and DC	†	\$28.94	50 States and DC	†	\$4.18
Ohio	1	53.93	Ohio	1	9.16
District of Columbia ²	2	47.84	Indiana	2	6.65
New York	3	44.65	Colorado	3	6.09
Indiana	4	42.41	Massachusetts	4	5.89
Illinois	5	41.03	Illinois	5	5.84
Connecticut	6	40.93	Maryland	6	5.75
Washington	7	39.87	Utah	7	5.73
New Jersey	8	39.02	New York	8	5.55
Oregon	9	38.94	Kansas	9	5.49
Colorado	10	38.21	Connecticut	10	5.47
Alaska	11	36.35	Missouri	11	5.38
Kansas	12	36.14	Washington	12	5.36
Massachusetts	13	35.71	Nebraska	13	5.10
Rhode Island	14	35.27	Oregon	14	5.03
Maryland	15	35.19	New Jersey	15	4.96
Wyoming	16	32.81	Nevada	16	4.68
Minnesota	17	31.45	District of Columbia ²	17	4.54
Wisconsin	18	31.30	Alaska	18	4.45
Michigan	19	29.75	Virginia	19	4.33
New Hampshire	20	28.93	Rhode Island	20	4.27
Virginia	21	28.28	Minnesota	21	4.25
Utah	22	28.08	New Hampshire	22	4.23
Missouri	23	27.56	Wisconsin	23	4.21
Nevada	24	26.79	Iowa	24	4.18
Nebraska	25	26.45	Michigan	25	3.87
Iowa	26	25.51	South Dakota	26	3.84
California	27	25.38	Pennsylvania	27	3.61
South Dakota	28	24.74	Vermont	28	3.51
Vermont	29	24.38	Florida	28	3.51
Maine	30	24.36	Arizona	30	3.47
Pennsylvania	31	24.18	South Carolina	31	3.44
Louisiana	32	23.20	Oklahoma	31	3.44
Florida	33	22.92	Wyoming	33	3.38
Idaho	34	22.85	Delaware	34	3.36
Arizona	35	22.11	Maine	35	3.33
Oklahoma	36	21.28	California	36	3.23
Hawaii	37	20.52	North Dakota	37	3.12
Delaware	38	19.87	Kentucky	38	3.11
South Carolina	39	19.38	Louisiana	39	2.92
Georgia	40	19.13	Idaho	40	2.85
Kentucky	41	19.00	New Mexico	41	2.82
New Mexico	42	18.32	Hawaii	42	2.59
North Carolina	43	18.03	North Carolina	43	2.56
Texas	44	16.69	Texas	44	2.48
Montana	45	16.62	Georgia	45	2.44
North Dakota	46	16.16	West Virginia	46	2.40
Alabama	47	15.68	Alabama	47	2.26
Tennessee	48	14.17	Arkansas	48	2.25
West Virginia	49	13.93	Montana	48	2.25
Arkansas	50	13.75	Tennessee	50	1.89
Mississippi	51	13.14	Mississippi	51	1.78

† Not applicable.

¹Total operating expenditures includes total staff expenditures, collection expenditures, and other operating expenditures. State rankings of other operating expenditures are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

Appendix A—Public Library State Ranking Tables—Continued

**Table A–11. Total staff expenditures and salaries and wages expenditures per capita
of public libraries: Fiscal Year 2002**

State	Ranking	Total staff expenditures per capita ¹	State	Ranking	Salaries and wages expenditures per capita
50 States and DC	†	\$18.72	50 States and DC	†	\$15.10
District of Columbia ²	1	34.39	District of Columbia ²	1	29.26
Ohio	2	33.71	Ohio	2	26.53
New York	3	29.79	Connecticut	3	25.32
Connecticut	4	28.08	New York	4	24.01
New Jersey	5	26.69	Massachusetts	5	22.88
Washington	6	26.49	Illinois	6	22.38
Illinois	7	26.31	Washington	7	21.14
Oregon	8	25.82	New Jersey	8	21.08
Indiana	9	24.93	Indiana	9	20.30
Colorado	10	24.41	Rhode Island	10	20.00
Rhode Island	11	24.36	Colorado	11	19.58
Massachusetts	12	24.28	Maryland	12	19.12
Maryland	13	23.97	Oregon	13	18.67
Wyoming	14	23.69	Wyoming	14	18.07
Alaska	15	23.17	Kansas	15	17.59
Minnesota	16	21.78	Minnesota	16	17.34
Kansas	17	21.34	Alaska	17	17.20
Wisconsin	18	21.26	New Hampshire	18	16.41
New Hampshire	19	19.92	Wisconsin	19	15.95
Virginia	20	18.28	Virginia	20	15.01
Michigan	21	18.21	Michigan	21	14.34
Utah	22	17.32	Hawaii	22	14.00
Nevada	23	17.20	Maine	23	13.77
Nebraska	24	17.00	Nebraska	24	13.74
California	25	16.69	Missouri	25	13.55
South Dakota	26	16.50	Iowa	26	13.49
Missouri	27	16.45	Nevada	27	13.39
Iowa	28	16.38	California	28	13.35
Maine	29	15.83	South Dakota	29	13.29
Vermont	30	15.31	Utah	30	13.10
Idaho	31	14.87	Vermont	31	13.09
Pennsylvania	32	14.52	Idaho	32	11.75
Hawaii	33	14.13	Pennsylvania	33	11.62
Arizona	34	14.04	Arizona	34	11.21
Florida	35	13.63	Louisiana	35	10.76
Louisiana	36	13.36	Florida	36	10.73
Oklahoma	37	13.35	Oklahoma	37	10.53
Georgia	38	12.93	Georgia	38	10.21
South Carolina	39	12.37	South Carolina	39	9.78
North Carolina	40	12.19	North Carolina	40	9.73
Delaware	41	12.09	Delaware	41	9.68
New Mexico	42	11.87	New Mexico	42	9.10
Texas	43	11.48	Texas	43	9.03
Kentucky	44	10.64	Kentucky	44	8.74
Montana	45	10.58	Alabama	45	8.33
Alabama	46	10.15	Montana	46	8.32
North Dakota	47	9.61	North Dakota	47	8.17
Tennessee	48	9.29	Tennessee	48	7.81
West Virginia	49	8.86	West Virginia	49	6.97
Arkansas	50	8.62	Arkansas	50	6.90
Mississippi	51	8.54	Mississippi	51	6.71

† Not applicable.

¹Total staff expenditures include expenditures for salaries and wages and employee benefits. State rankings of employee benefits expenditures are not included in this report. Per capita is based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

²The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in comparing its data to state data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2002.

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Appendix B—States with Public Libraries with Overlapping Population of Legal Service Areas

Arkansas
Colorado
Connecticut
Florida
Indiana

Iowa
Louisiana
Maryland
Michigan
Minnesota

Mississippi
New Hampshire
New Jersey
North Dakota
Oklahoma

Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Vermont
Washington

NOTE: If a state's total *population of legal service area* exceeds its *total unduplicated population of legal service areas* (defined in the glossary in appendix D), the state has overlapping service areas. These data are included in table 1.

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Appendix C—Technical Notes

Reporting Period

The FY 2002 PLS requested data for state fiscal year 2002. In some states, the fiscal year reporting period varies among localities—these states were requested to report the earliest starting date and latest ending date reported by their public libraries. Although the reporting period spans more than a 12-month period for such states (listed in “Other” column in table below) due to multiple fiscal cycles, each public library provided data for a 12-month period.

States by Reporting Period

07/01 to 06/02		01/02 to 12/02		Other
AK	MO	AR		12/00 to 09/02: MI
AZ	MT	CO		01/01 to 06/02: VT
CA	NC	IN		03/01 to 12/02: NY
CT	NM	KS		07/01 to 12/02: NH, PA, UT
DE	NV	LA		10/01 to 09/02: AL, DC, FL, ID, MS, VI*
GA	OK	ME		12/01 to 12/02: NE
HI	OR	MN		02/01 to 12/02: TX
IA	RI	ND		
IL	SC	NJ		
KY	TN	OH		
MA	VA	SD		
MD	WV	WA		
	WY	WI		

*VI—Virgin Islands

Definitions

The survey definitions are included in the Glossary in appendix D. A few key items are discussed below.

Library visits and reference transactions. Public libraries reported annual library visits and annual reference transactions based on actual counts, if available. Otherwise, annual estimates were provided based on a typical week in October, multiplied by 52. See the definitions of these items in appendix D for more information.

Population of legal service area. The PLS has three population items: (1) Population of Legal Service Area for each public library, (2) Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas in the state that receive public library services, and (3) Official State Total Population Estimate. The data for all population items are provided by the state library agency. There are significant methodological differences in the ways states calculate the first two items, and the time periods for these counts varies among states. Table 1 provides the total Population of Legal Service Area and the Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas for each state.¹

¹The Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas provided by the states does not include unserved areas and may vary from data provided by sources using standard methodology (e.g., U.S. Census Bureau).

Appendix C—Technical Notes—Continued

The total Population of Legal Service Area for all public libraries in a state may exceed the state's Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas or the Official State Total Population Estimate. This occurs when the state has one or more geographically adjacent libraries (for example, a county library and a city library within the county) that serve, and therefore count, the same population. Twenty-two states had such overlapping service areas in FY 2002. (See appendix B for a list of these states.)

To enable meaningful state comparisons using total Population of Legal Service Area data (for example, the number of books/serial volumes per capita), the Population of Legal Service Area data were adjusted to eliminate duplicative reporting due to overlapping service areas. The public library data file has a derived unduplicated population of legal service area for *each library* for this purpose (the variable is called POPU_UND). This value was prorated for each library by calculating the ratio of a library's Population of Legal Service Area to the state's total Population of Legal Service Area and applying the ratio to the state's Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas.

Paid Staff (Full-Time Equivalent)

Paid staff were reported in full-time equivalents (FTEs) (tables 10 through 11A). To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (for example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs). FTE data were reported to two decimal places (rounded to one decimal place in the tables).

Survey Universe

The survey frame includes 9,141 public libraries (9,137 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and four public libraries in the outlying areas of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). The public libraries were identified by the state library agencies.² Although data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, a total of 39 such libraries were reported in FY 2002. The survey population does not include military libraries that provide public library services or libraries that serve the residents of institutions. The FY 2002 survey is the 15th in the series. This report is based on the final data file.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 8,969 of the 9,141 public libraries in the survey frame responded to the FY 2002 PLS (8,968 public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and 1 in the outlying areas), for a unit response rate of 98.1 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public libraries for which the following data were reported: population of the legal service area and at least three of the five following items: total paid employees, total operating income, total operating expenditures, book/serial volumes, and total circulation.

Total response. The base for calculating response rates for specific items is the total number of libraries in the survey frame, including unit nonrespondents. For national totals, total response rates did not fall below 85 percent for any items in this report.³ For state totals, total response rates fell below 85 percent in 25 states and the District of Columbia for one or more items. (Note: The total response rates are included in the tables in this report.) Missing data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were imputed and included in the

²Public libraries in two outlying areas, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, are not included in the survey frame because their state library agencies have never responded to NCES's request for participation in the survey. Their public libraries have not been identified and cannot be included in the survey frame or response rate calculations.

³The NCES Statistical Standards stipulate that if the item response rate is below 85 percent for any items used in a report, a nonresponse bias analysis is required for each of those items.

Appendix C—Technical Notes—Continued

state and national totals. Missing data were not imputed for nonresponding outlying areas. See *Imputation* section below for a discussion of the imputation methodology.

Data Collection

The FY 2002 PLS was released to the states over the Internet on November 15, 2002.⁴ States were placed into one of three reporting groups (with survey due dates of April 15, July 31, or August 29, 2003), based on their fiscal cycles or claim of extraordinary reporting hardship. States reported their data using personal computer data collection software called WinPLUS (Windows Public Library Universe System) which they downloaded from the Internet. WinPLUS was developed for NCES by the U.S. Census Bureau (the data collection agent). Edit follow-up was completed in mid-December of 2003. The editing process is described below.

Editing

State level. The survey software has an edit check program that generates on-screen warnings during the data entry/import process, enabling the respondent to review the data and correct many errors immediately. Following data entry/import, the respondent generates an on-screen or printed edit report for further review and correction of the data before submitting the final file to NCES. Four types of edit checks were performed:

1. *Relational edit checks.* This is a data consistency check between related data elements. For example, an edit message is generated if the number of ALA-MLS Librarians is greater than Total Librarians.
2. *Out-of-range edit checks.* This is a comparison of the data reported for an item to the "acceptable range" of numeric values for the item. For example, an edit message is generated if average Public Service Hours per outlet per week is less than 10, or if the past year to current year change in Children's Circulation is greater than $\pm 5,000$ and greater than -30% to +50%.
3. *Arithmetic edit checks.* This is an arithmetic check comparing a reported total to the sum of its parts. For example, an edit message is generated if Total Operating Income is not equal to the sum of its parts (Local Government Income, State Government Income, Federal Government Income, and Other Income).
4. *Blank, zero, or invalid data edit checks.* This is a check of reported data against acceptable values. For example, an edit message is generated if Book/Serial Volumes is 0 or blank.

The WinPLUS software generates state summary tables (corresponding to the tables in this report but limited to a respondent's data) and single-library tables (showing data for individual public libraries in their state). Respondents were encouraged to review the tables for data quality issues before submitting their data to NCES. State data submissions included a signed form from the Chief Officer of the State Library Agency certifying the accuracy of the data.

National level. The U.S. Census Bureau and NCES reviewed and edited the state data submissions, working closely with the state data coordinators and the FSCS Steering Committee.

Imputation

All libraries, including nonresponding libraries, were sorted into imputation cells based on the region and size of population served. Imputations for nonresponding libraries were performed using the data calculated from their imputation cells. Item imputation was performed on each record with nonresponse variables. The data are identified as either imputed (estimated) or reported (actual) on the survey data file through the use of imputation codes. For more information, see *Data File, Public Use: Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2002* (NCES 2004-327) on the NCES web site.

⁴The survey instrument is included in appendix E of this report.

Appendix C—Technical Notes—Continued

The following imputation rules were applied:

- A. For libraries that responded in 2001 but not 2002 (or in 2000 but not in 2001 or 2002):
 - A1. The growth rates were calculated for institutions that reported in both 2001 and 2002 (or in both 2000 and 2002). The mean (average) growth rate was calculated for each imputation cell.
 - A2. The average changes computed in step A1 were applied to the 2001 data (or 2000 data) of 2002 nonresponding libraries to obtain an estimate for 2002.

This “growth rate” method was used for imputing centrals, branches, bookmobiles, ALA-MLS librarians, total librarians, total paid employees, book/serial volumes, subscriptions, audio, public service hours, library visits, reference transactions, total circulation, salaries, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, other operating expenditures, and total expenditures.
 - A3. Employee benefits were derived by subtracting salaries from the estimated total staff expenditures determined in step A2.
 - A4. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step A2.
 - A5. For income variables (i.e., total income and income from federal, state, and local government sources) both responding and nonresponding libraries in an imputation cell were arranged in decreasing order of size of population served. A nonresponding library’s 2001 (or 2000) data were pulled forward, and a growth rate was determined by calculating the growth of the next smallest library to the nonresponding library that had data for both 2002 and 2001 (or 2002 and 2000). This growth rate was applied to the nonresponding library’s 2001 (or 2000) data to obtain an estimate for 2002. If no prior year growth rate was available for the next smallest library, the growth rate was assumed to be 1.00.
 - A6. Other income was derived by subtracting income from federal, state, and local sources from total income. Other paid employees was derived by subtracting librarians from total paid employees.
 - A7. Children’s program attendance was estimated by multiplying the current-year total library visits by the prior-year ratio of children’s program attendance to total library visits.
 - A8. Children’s circulation was estimated by multiplying the current-year total circulation by the prior-year ratio of children’s circulation to total circulation.
 - A9. Materials in electronic format was set to zero if materials in electronic format expenditures equals zero or Internet Access equals “No”.
 - A10. For materials in electronic format and materials in electronic format expenditures, if only one of these variables needed imputation and if 2001 or 2000 reported data were greater than zero for both variables, the reported variable was multiplied by the ratio or inverse ratio to obtain an estimate for 2002. If the ratio/inverse ratio cannot be used but there was 2001 or 2000 reported data then that data were multiplied by the appropriate growth rate to obtain an estimate for 2002.
 - A11. If the value for materials in electronic format was imputed to be zero or the sum of other operating expenditures and total collection expenditures equals zero and the value for materials in electronic format expenditures needs imputing, it was set to zero.
 - A12. For electronic access expenditures, if access to electronic services was “No” and access to the Internet was “No”, and the sum of other operating expenditures plus total collection expenditures

Appendix C—Technical Notes—Continued

was zero, then electronic access expenditures' imputed value was zero. Otherwise, the current year sum of other operating expenditures times the prior year ratio of electronic access expenditures to the prior year sum of other operating expenditures plus total collection expenditures was the imputed value. If only electronic access expenditures was reported in the prior year (2001 or 2000), then it was multiplied by the appropriate growth rate to obtain an estimate for 2002.

- A13. Access to electronic services and access to the Internet were imputed based on the prior-year response of "Yes" or "No".
- A14. For Internet terminals used by the general public and Internet terminals used by staff only; if Internet access equals "No", they were set to zero.
- A15. For Internet terminals used by the general public; if the number of outlets equals zero, it was set to zero.
- A16. For Internet terminals used by the general public and Internet terminals used by staff only, if there was 2001 or 2000 reported data, the data were carried forward as an estimate for 2002.
- A17. For population variables, the prior year data were carried forward in the current year.
- A18. Electronic Users was estimated by multiplying the current-year Internet terminals used by the general public by the prior-year (2001 or 2000) ratio of electronic users to Internet terminals used by the general public.
- B. For libraries with no reported data in 2000, 2001, or 2002:
- B1. The "growth rate" method (described in steps A1 and A2) was used to impute for 2002 if the prior year data (2001 or 2000) were imputed using prior year reported data and the imputed value was greater than zero.
- This method was used for imputing centrals, branches, bookmobiles, ALA-MLS librarians, total librarians, total paid employees, book/serial volumes, subscriptions, audio, public service hours, reference transactions, circulation, total income, income from federal, state, and local sources, salaries, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, other operating expenditures, library materials in electronic format, operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format, and operating expenditures for electronic access.
- B2. The mean of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 2002. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.
- This method was used for imputing centrals, branches, bookmobiles, ALA-MLS librarians, total librarians, total paid employees, book/serial volumes, subscriptions, audio, public service hours, reference transactions, circulation, total income, income from federal, state, and local sources, salaries, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, other operating expenditures, library materials in electronic format, operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format, and operating expenditures for electronic access.
- B3. To impute total library visits when the prior year imputed data were not based on reported data, library visits was summed over all responding libraries in an imputation cell, as was the population served. The ratio of total library visits to total population served was multiplied by the nonrespondent's population value to estimate the nonrespondent's library visits.

Appendix C—Technical Notes—Continued

- B4. Children's program attendance was estimated using the method described in step B3 where the ratio of total children's program attendance to total library visits for the responding libraries in an imputation cell was multiplied by the nonrespondent's current-year library visits.
 - B5. Children's circulation was estimated by calculating the ratio of children's circulation to total circulation for the responding libraries in an imputation cell and multiplying the ratio by the current-year total circulation of the nonresponding library.
 - B6. Employee benefits were derived by subtracting salaries from the estimated total staff expenditures determined in step B1 (or step B2). Other income was derived by subtracting income from federal, state, and local sources from total income. Other paid employees was derived by subtracting librarians from total paid employees.
 - B7. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step B1 (or step B2).
 - B8. Access to electronic services and access to the Internet were imputed based on the current-year response to operating expenditures for electronic access. (The value was set to "Yes" if electronic access expenditures or materials in electronic format expenditures was greater than 0; otherwise, the value was set to "No".)
 - B9. The median of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 2002. The cell median was not adjusted. This method was used for imputing Internet terminals used by the general public, Internet terminals used by staff only, and electronic users when there was no reported prior year (2001 or 2000) data. If the cell median was zero but based on the value of other electronic data items it was determined that the value should be greater than zero then the imputed value was equal to the unadjusted cell mean.
- C. For all nonresponding libraries:
- C1. Capital outlay was derived by imputing total expenditures (a derived variable which is the sum of total collections expenditures, total staff expenditures, other operating expenditures, and capital outlay) and subtracting total operating expenditures in order to get capital outlay. If the derived capital outlay had a negative value, it was changed to zero, total operating expenditures were changed to equal total expenditures, and total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures were adjusted so that the sum would equal total operating expenditures. Alternatively, the cell mean (adjusted for population size) was used.
 - C2. The mean of the imputation cell was used to estimate videos and interlibrary loans. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

Appendix D—Glossary

Except where indicated with an asterisk (), the following definitions of terms are exactly as they appear in the survey instruction manual.*

Access to electronic services. See Electronic access.

Access to the Internet. See Internet access.

Administrative entity. This is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The Administrative Entity may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.

Administrative entity with a single direct service outlet. An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only, or one bookmobile.

Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate. An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of a central library(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.

Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate. An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of central library(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.

Administrative structure. The Administrative Structure identifies an autonomous library entity that has its own governance and funding.

ALA-MLS. Librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association.

Attendance. See Library visits.

Audio. These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically or electronically, or both. Included are records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audio-discs, audio-reels, talking books, and other sound recordings. See also Library collection.

Bookmobile(s). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following: 1) a truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2) paid staff; and 3) regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.

Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.

Bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet. The number of bookmobiles in the bookmobile outlet record.

Note: A bookmobile outlet record may include one or more bookmobiles.

Books-by-mail only. A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only books-by-mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or bookmobiles) should be coded here.

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

Book/serial volumes. Books are non-periodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume. See also Library collection.

Branch library. A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an Administrative Entity which has at least all of the following: 1) separate quarters; 2) an organized collection of library materials; 3) paid staff; and 4) regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

Capital outlay. These are funds for the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets such as building sites, new buildings and building additions, new equipment, initial book stock, furnishings for new or expanded buildings, and new vehicles. This excludes replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation.

Note: Local accounting practices shall determine whether a specific item is a capital expense or an operating expense regardless of the examples in the definition.

Central city. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the Metropolitan Area; there also are central cities that are not included in a Metropolitan Area title. A Metropolitan Area central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the Metropolitan Area boundary.

Central library. This is one type of single outlet library or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library. Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.

*Note: Each Administrative Entity may report either no central library or one central library. No Administrative Entity may report more than one central library. Where two or more libraries are considered "centrals" for state or local purposes, one central and one or more branch libraries should be reported to FSCS. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library for FSCS purposes, and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.

Children's program attendance. The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children. Includes adults who attend programs intended primarily for children.

Note: *Output Measures for Public Library Service to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures* (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.

Circulation. See Total circulation.

Circulation of children's materials. The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users. It includes renewals.

City/county. A multi-jurisdictional entity that is operated jointly by a county and a city.

Collection expenditures. This includes all expenditures for materials purchased or leased for use by the public. It includes print materials, microforms, machine-readable materials, audiovisual materials, etc. See also Operating expenditures.

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

County/parish. An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

Current serial subscriptions. See Subscriptions.

Direct service outlet. See Public library service outlets.

***Electronic access.** These are electronic services provided (e.g., bibliographic and full-text databases, multimedia products) due to subscription, lease, license, consortial membership or agreement. Include full-text serial subscriptions and electronic databases received by the library or an organization associated with the library.

The respondent answers Yes, No, or Missing (unknown, not reported) to the question "Does your library provide access to electronic services?"

Electronic access operating expenditures. See Operating expenditures for electronic access.

Electronic format materials. See Library materials in electronic format.

Employee benefits. These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts for direct paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits. See also Operating expenditures.

Expenditures (Operating). See Operating expenditures.

Federal government operating income. This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state. See also Operating income.

***Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data.** FSCS is a cooperative system through which states, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas submit individual public library data to NCES on a voluntary basis.

FSCS public library. See Public library (FSCS definition).

Full time equivalent (FTE) staff. See Paid staff (full-time equivalent)

Geographic service area. Choose from among the following types of readily available Census geography, one code that either exactly or most nearly describes the geographic area for which the public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income and any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider:

Note: The Population of Legal Service Area should be reflected in the geographic code selected.

- City (exactly)
- City (most nearly)
- County (exactly)
- County (most nearly)
- Metropolitan Area (exactly)
- Metropolitan Area (most nearly)
- Multi-County (exactly)

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

Multi-County (most nearly)
School District (exactly)
School District (most nearly)
Other

Headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service. The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the system, federation, or cooperative service.

Note: Agencies that serve other libraries rather than the public should not be reported to FSCS.

Income. See Total operating income.

Interlibrary loans provided to. These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

Interlibrary loans received from. These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one library from another library upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

***Interlibrary relationship.** The interlibrary relationship identifies an Administrative Entity's relationship to a system, federation, or cooperative service.

***Internet access.** The Internet is the collection of networks that connects government, university, and commercial agencies (e.g., NSFNET, WestNet, etc.) and is unified by the use of a single protocol suite, TC/IP.

Report the library as providing Internet access only if one or more of the following services are accessible: telnet, gopher, file transfer protocol, or community network. Do not report a library that has access to electronic mail only.

Internet terminals used by general public. Number of computer terminals ('PC, 'dumb terminal', etc.) used by the general public in the library that are used to connect to the Internet (text only, graphical, etc.).

Internet terminals used by staff only. Number of computer terminals (PC, 'dumb terminal', etc.) used by staff only in the library that are used to connect to the Internet (text only, graphical, etc.).

Legal basis. The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions. It reflects the state or local law which authorizes the library.

Legal service area population. See Population of the legal service area.

Librarians. Persons with the title of librarian who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS.

Library collection. Report physical units (for book/serial volumes, audio, video, subscriptions, and library materials in electronic format). For smaller libraries when volume data are not available, title information may be substituted. Items which are packaged together as a unit, (e.g., two compact discs or two video cassettes) and are generally checked out as a unit, should be counted as one physical unit.

Library district. This is a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

Library materials. See Library collection.

Library materials in electronic format. The number of physical units such as CD-ROMs, diskettes, etc., that are designed to be processed by a computer. Examples are government documents, reference tools or serials distributed on CD-ROM or other portable digital carrier, locally mounted databases, diskettes or magnetic tapes. Exclude bibliographic records used to manage the collection, library system software, and microcomputer software used only by the library staff. See also Library collection.

Library visits. This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year.

Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A “typical week” is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow.

Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

Local government operating income. This includes all tax and non-tax receipts designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, fines, or fees. See also Operating income.

Materials in electronic format. See Library materials in electronic format.

***Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service, but not the headquarters.** An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries in the same state to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc. This does include libraries that are part of national, multi-state or statewide library systems, federations, or cooperative services. This does not include multiple outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches that have the word “system” in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library.

Note: For the purposes of this classification, networks, such as OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) and Internet are not considered systems, federations, or cooperative services.

Metropolitan area. A large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some Metropolitan Areas are defined around two or more nuclei. Each Metropolitan Area must contain a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total Metropolitan Area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A Metropolitan Area comprises one or more central counties. (Independent cities are considered county equivalents.) A Metropolitan Area may also include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, Metropolitan Areas are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

Multi-jurisdictional. An entity operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement which creates a jointly appointed board or similar means of joint governance; to be distinguished from a library which contracts to serve other jurisdictions and from special library districts.

Note: Please put city/county combinations under city/county, rather than under multi-jurisdictional.

Multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate. See Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate.

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

Multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate. See Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate.

Municipal government (city, town or village). A municipal government is an organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.

Native American tribal government. An organized local government authorized and established to provide general government to residents of a Native American reservation.

Note: Include Native Alaskan villages in this category.

Non-profit association or agency libraries. An entity privately controlled but meeting the statutory definition of a public library in a given state; includes association libraries.

Official state total population estimate. This is the most recent official total population figure for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to NCES. The State Data Coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.

Operating expenditures. Operating expenditures are the current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services. Significant costs, especially benefits and salaries, that are paid by other taxing agencies (government agencies with the authority to levy taxes) "on behalf of" the library may be included if the information is available to the reporting agency. Only such funds that are supported by expenditure documents (such as invoices, contracts, payroll records, etc.) at the point of disbursement should be included. Estimated costs are not reported. See also Total operating expenditures.

Operating expenditures for electronic access. Operating expenditures from the library budget associated with access to electronic materials and services. Include computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe and microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include expenditures for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia and commercial services. Report all fees and usage costs associated with such services as OCLC FirstSearch or electronic document delivery.

Note: Report only operating expenditures for access. These expenditures should also be included in Collection Expenditures or Other Operating Expenditures on the administrative entity screen. Do NOT report capital expenditures for items in this category.

Operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format. Operating expenditures for materials considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, serials, and reference tools. Include operating expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Exclude operating expenditures for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff.

Note: These expenditures should also be included in Collection Expenditures or Other Operating Expenditures.

Operating income. This includes income used for operating expenditures. Include federal, state, or other grants. Do not include income for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowments, income passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year. Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The State Data Coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds. See also State government operating income; Local government operating income; Other operating income; Federal government operating income, and Total operating income.

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

Other operating expenditures. This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection.

Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities. See also Operating expenditures.

***Other operating income.** This is all income other than that reported by local, state, and federal government. Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any non-monetary gifts and donations. See also Operating income.

Other paid staff. This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff. See also Paid staff (full-time equivalent).

Outlet. See Public library service outlet.

***Paid staff (full-time equivalent).** Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE). See also Total paid employees.

Population of the legal service area. The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.

Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.

***Public library (FSCS definition).** A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following: 1) An organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) Paid staff; 3) An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; 4) The facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and 5) Is supported in whole or in part with public funds.

Note: If the library meets all of the requirements of this definition, respond with a yes. If the library does not meet one or more of the requirements, respond with a no.

Public library service outlet. Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct service to the public. The three types of public library service outlets included in this report are central outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. Information on a fourth type of outlet, books-by-mail only outlets, was collected but omitted from this report.

Public service hours/year. This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets.

Note: Include the hours open for public service for centrals, branches, bookmobiles, and books-by-mail only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For Administrative Entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included. Extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.

Public-use Internet terminals. See Internet terminals used by general public.

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

***Reference transactions.** A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, by mail, or by electronic-mail from an adult, a young adult, or a child.

Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are “Where are the children’s books?” and “I’m looking for a book with the call number 811.2G.” An example of a question of rules or policies is “Are you open until 9:00 tonight?”

Note: If an actual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A “typical week” is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

Reporting period ending date. This is the latest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state’s data being submitted to NCES.

Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the latest ending date.

Reporting period starting date. This is the earliest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state’s data being submitted to NCES.

Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the earliest starting date.

Salaries and wages expenditures. This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions, but exclude employee benefits. See also Operating expenditures.

School district. An organized local entity providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under state law, has sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government. Excludes “dependent public school systems” of county, municipal, township, or state governments.

Serial subscription. See Subscriptions.

Service Outlet. See Public library service outlet.

Single direct service outlet. See Administrative entity with a single direct service outlet.

Size of book and serial collection. See Book/serial volumes.

Special library district (authority, board, commission). See Library district.

Square footage of outlet. Provide the area, in square feet, of the public library outlet (central library or branch). Report the total area in square feet for each library outlet (central library or branch) separately. This is the area on all floors enclosed by the outlet walls of the library outlet. Include all areas occupied by the library outlet, including those areas off-limits to the public. Include any areas shared with another agency or agencies if the outlet has use of that area.

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

Staff (full-time equivalent). See Paid staff (full-time equivalent)

Staff expenditures. See Total staff expenditures.

State government operating income. These are all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the state. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights. See also Operating income.

***State library agency.** That agency within each of the states and territories which administers the federal Library Services and Technology Act funds and which is authorized by a state to develop library services in the state. It may also provide direct services to the public.

***Stationary Outlets.** The total number of branch library outlets and central library outlets.

Subscriptions. This refers to the arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, periodicals, newspapers, or other serials are provided for a specified number of issues. These are print and microfilm subscriptions only, not electronic or digital subscriptions. See also Library collection.

Note: Count print subscriptions purchased from the library's budget and those donated to the library as gifts. Count titles, including duplicates, not individual issues. Include the total number of subscriptions for all outlets.

Total capital outlay. See Capital outlay.

Total circulation. The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals.

Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.

Total operating income. This includes income from the local government, the state government, the federal government, and all other income.

Total operating expenditures. This includes total expenditures on staff, total expenditures on collection, and other operating expenditures.

Note: Includes Operating Expenditures for Electronic Access and Operating Expenditures for Library Materials in Electronic Format.

Total paid employees. This is the sum of total librarians and all other paid staff.

Total staff expenditures. This includes salaries and wages and employee benefits. See also Operating expenditures.

***Total unduplicated population of legal service areas.** This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.

Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by WinPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the WinPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to the state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by WinPLUS. For states that do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately.

Appendix D—Glossary—Continued

Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

Users of electronic resources per typical week. Number of users using electronic resources in the library in a typical week. Electronic resources include, but are not limited to, the Internet (WWW, email, telnet, other), online indexes, CD-ROM reference sources, software, and the online catalog. Do not include staff use of these resources.

Note: The number of users may be counted manually, using registration logs. Count each user that uses electronic resources, regardless of the amount of time spent on the computer. A user who uses the library's electronic resources three times a week would count as three customers. Software such as "Historian" can also be used to track the number of users at each public terminal.

Video. These are materials on which pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor. See also Library collection.

Visits. See Library visits.

Web Address. This is the web address of the administrative entity.

***WinPLUS.** The Windows-based Public Library Universe System data collection software.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument

State Characteristics Data Entry Screen

WinPLUS 2.4 - State Characteristics Alabama FY-2002

01 Alabama State Characteristics

02 FSCS Submission Year 2003

03 Reporting Period Starting Date (MM/YYYY):

04 Reporting Period Ending Date (MM/YYYY):

05 Official State Total Population Estimate:

5A Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas:

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

Administrative Entity Data Entry Screen (p. 2)

WinPLUS - View/Update Administrative Entity Alabama FY-2002

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: [dropdown] Admin. Entity: [dropdown] Page 2

1A FSCS ID: [dropdown] City: [dropdown]

FTE Staff

13 ALA-MLS: [input]
14 Total Librarians: [input]
15 All Other Paid Staff: [input]
16 Total Paid Employees: [input]

Operating Expenditures

22 Salaries & Wages Exp.: [input]
23 Employee Benefits: [input]
24 Total Staff Exp.: [input]
25 Collection Exp.: [input]
26 Other Operating Exp.: [input]
27 Total Operating Exp.: [input]

Operating Income

17 Local Government: [input]
18 State Government: [input]
19 Federal Government: [input]
20 Other Income: [input]
21 Total Income: [input]

Capital Outlay

28 Capital Outlay: [input]

Library Collection

29 Book/Serial Volumes: [input]
30 Audio: [input]
32 Video: [input]
33 Subscriptions: [input]
34 Materials in Electronic Format: [input]

Save Work Cancel Changes Previous Page Next Page Navigate Records View Outlets Sort By... Structure Changes Exit

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

Administrative Entity Data Entry Screen (p. 3)

WinPLUS - View/Update Administrative Entity Alabama FY-2002

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: [dropdown] Admin. Entity: [dropdown] Page 3

1A FSCS ID: [dropdown] City: [dropdown]

Public Service Hours Per Year		Electronic Technology Operating Expenditures	
35 Public Service Hrs/Yr:	[input]	44 Materials in Electronic Format Exp: (also include in #25 or #26)	[input]
Services Per Typical Year		Access and Use	
36 Library Visits:	[input]	45 Electronic Access Exp: (also include in #25 or #26)	[input]
38 Reference Transactions:	[input]	47 Electronic Services Access:	[dropdown]
Circulation		48 Internet Access:	[dropdown]
39 Total Circulation:	[input]	Internet Terminals:	
Inter-Library Loans		50 Used by Staff Only:	[input]
40 Provided To:	[input]	51 Used by General Public:	[input]
41 Received From:	[input]	52 Users of Electronic Resources per Typical Week:	[input]
Children's			
42 Children's Circulation:	[input]		
43 Children's Program Attendance:	[input]		

Save Work Cancel Changes Previous Page Next Page [Navigation Icons] View Outlet Sort By Structure Changes Exit

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

Outlet Screen

WinPLUS - View/Update Outlet Alabama FY-2002

File Edit View Help

01 LIB ID: Admin. Entity:

1A FSCS ID: City:

Outlets

LIB ID: Select Affiliated Outlet:

01 LIB ID: 1A FSCS ID:

02 Name:

03 Address:

04 City: 05 County:

06 Zip: 07 Zip4: 08 Phone:

09 Outlet Type Code:

10 Metropolitan Status Code: 11 Square Footage:

12 Number of Bookmobiles:

Save Work Cancel Changes Previous Page Next Page Navigate Records Hide Outlet Sort Outlets Structure Changes Exit

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

State Characteristics Data Element Definitions

Note: The items below are answered by the state library agency.

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
01	State (Automatic Display)	This is the standard two-letter state abbreviation automatically assigned by WinPLUS.
02	FSCS Submission Year (Automatic Display)	This is the year in which these FSCS data are submitted to NCES and is automatically assigned by WinPLUS.
03	Reporting Period Starting Date	<p>This is the earliest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES.</p> <p>Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the earliest starting date.</p>
04	Reporting Period Ending Date	<p>This is the latest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES.</p> <p>Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the latest ending date.</p>
05	Official State Total Population Estimate	This is the most recent official total population figures for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to NCES. The State Data Coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.
5A	Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas	<p>This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure.</p> <p>Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by WinPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the WinPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to your state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by WinPLUS. For states that do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately.</p> <p>Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.</p>

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

Administrative Entity Data Element Definitions

Administrative Entity. (This is not a WinPLUS Data Element.) This is the agency that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to the population of a local jurisdiction. The administrative entity may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.

Note: Do not report “administrative entities only” for purposes of this survey.

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
01	LIB ID (Optional)	This is the state-assigned identification code for the administrative entity.
1A	FSCS ID (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by NCES to the administrative entity.
02	Name	This is the legal name of the administrative entity. Note: Provide the name of the public library.
03	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the administrative entity. Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery.
3M	Mailing Address	Definition: This is the mailing address of the administrative entity.
04	City (of street address)	This is the city or town in which the administrative entity is located.
4A	County of the Entity	This is the county in which the administrative entity is located.
4M	City (of mailing address)	This is the city or town of the mailing address for the administrative entity.
05	Zip (of street address)	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address of the administrative entity.
5M	Zip (of mailing address)	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
06	Zip4 (of street address)	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the street address of the administrative entity.
6M	Zip4 (of mailing address)	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the mailing address of the administrative entity.
07	Phone	This is the telephone number of the administrative entity, including area code. Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation.
7A	Web Address *	This is the Web address of the administrative entity. http://_____
7B	Fax Number of Director *	(This item was collected but not included on the data file.)
7C	E-mail Address of Director *	(This item was collected but not included on the data file.)
7D	Interlibrary Relationship Code	Select one of the following: HQ—Headquarters of a System, Federation, or Cooperative Service. (Include any system, federation, or cooperative service member acting in this role.) ME—Member of a System, Federation, or Cooperative Service, but not the headquarters. NO—Not a Member of a System, Federation, or Cooperative Service.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

HQ—Headquarters of a System, Federation, or Cooperative Service. The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the system, federation, or cooperative service. Note: Agencies that serve other libraries rather than the public should not be reported to FSCS.

ME—Member of a System, Federation, or Cooperative Service. An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries in the same state to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc. This does include libraries that are part of national, multi-state or statewide library systems, federations, or cooperative services. (Do not respond 'Yes' if you belong to OCLC.) This does not include multiple-outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches that have the word "system" in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library.

7E Legal Basis Code

The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions. It reflects the state or local law which authorizes the library.

Select one of the following:

CI—Municipal Government (city, town or village)
CO—County/Parish
CC—City/County
MJ—Multi-jurisdictional
NL—Native American Tribal Government
NP—Non-profit Association or Agency
SC—School District
SD—Special Library District (authority, board, commission)
OT—Other

CI—Municipal Government (city, town or village). A municipal government is an organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.

CO—County/Parish. An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.

CC—City/County. A multi-jurisdictional entity that is operated jointly by a county and a city.

MJ—Multi-jurisdictional. An entity operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement which creates a jointly appointed board or similar means of joint governance; to be distinguished from a library which contracts to serve other jurisdictions and from special library districts.

Note: Please put city/county combinations under 'CC', rather than under Multi-jurisdictional.

NL—Native American Tribal Government. An organized local government authorized and established to provide general government to residents of a Native American reservation.

Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.

NP—Non-profit Association or Agency. An entity privately controlled but meeting the statutory definition of a public library in a given state; includes association libraries.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

SC—School District. An organized local entity providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under state law, has sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government. Excludes "dependent public school systems" of county, municipal, township, or state governments.

SD—Special Library District (authority, board, commission). This is a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.

OT—Other.

7F Administrative Structure Code

This code identifies an autonomous library entity that has its own governance and funding.

Select one of the following:

MA—Administrative Entity with Multiple Direct Service Outlets where Administrative Offices are Separate

MO—Administrative Entity with Multiple Direct Service Outlets where Administrative Offices are Not Separate

SO—Administrative Entity with a Single Direct Service Outlet

MA—Administrative Entity with Multiple Direct Service Outlets where Administrative Offices are Separate. An administrative entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of central library(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.

MO—Administrative Entity with Multiple Direct Service Outlets where Administrative Offices are Not Separate. An administrative entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of a central library(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.

SO—Administrative Entity with a Single Direct Service Outlet. An administrative entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only, or one bookmobile.

7G FSCS Public Library Definition

Answer <Y>es or <N>o to the following question: "Does this public library meet all the criteria of the FSCS public library definition?"

A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following:

1. an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof;
2. paid staff;
3. an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public;
4. the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and
5. is supported in whole or in part with public funds.

Note: If the library meets all of the requirements of this definition, respond with a yes. If the library does not meet one or more of the requirements, respond with a no.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

7H Geographic Code	<p>Choose from among the following types of readily available Census geography, one code that either exactly or most nearly describes the geographic area for which the public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income and any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.</p> <p>Note: The Population of Legal Service Area (data element #08) should be reflected in the geographic code selected.</p> <p>CI1—City (exactly) CI2—City (most nearly) CO1—County (exactly) CO2—County (most nearly) MA1—Metropolitan Area (exactly) MA2—Metropolitan Area (most nearly) MC1—Multi-County (exactly) MC2—Multi-County (most nearly) SD1—School District (exactly) SD2—School District (most nearly) OTH—Other</p>
08 Population of the Legal Service Area	<p>The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider.</p> <p>Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.</p>
09 Number of Central Libraries	<p>This is one type of single outlet library (SO) or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library (MO or MA). Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.</p> <p>Note: Each administrative entity may report either no central library or one central library. No administrative entity may report more than one central library. In the administrative entity file, this simply means reporting “0” or “1” for central library. Where two or more libraries are considered “centrals” for state or local purposes, one central library and one or more branch libraries should be reported to FSCS. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library for FSCS purposes, and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.</p>
10 Number of Branch Libraries	<p>A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. separate quarters;2. an organized collection of library materials;3. paid staff; and4. regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

- 11 Number of Bookmobiles A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:
1. a truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials;
 2. paid staff; and
 3. regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.
- Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.

- 12 Number of Books-by-Mail Only The automatic display of this outlet record item was discontinued.

PAID STAFF (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT)

Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE). For example, 60 hours per week of part-time work by employees in a staff category divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTEs.

- 13 ALA-MLS Librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association.
- 14 Total Librarians Persons with the title of librarian who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS (data element #13).
- 15 All Other Paid Staff This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff.
- 16 Total Paid Employees This is the sum of total librarians (data element #14) and all other paid staff (data element #15).

OPERATING INCOME

Report income used for operating expenditures as defined below. Include federal, state, or other grants. DO NOT include income for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowments, income passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year. (Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The State Data Coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds.)

- 17 Local Government Income This includes all tax and non-tax receipts designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, fines, or fees.
- 18 State Government Income These are all funds distributed to public libraries by State government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the State. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights.
- 19 Federal Government Income This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the State.
- 20 Other Income This is all income other than that reported by local, State, and federal (data elements #17, #18, and #19). Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any nonmonetary gifts and donations.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

- 21 Total Income This includes income from the local government, the State government, the federal government, and all other income (the sum of data elements #17 through #20).

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Operating expenditures are the current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services. Significant costs, especially benefits and salaries, that are paid by other taxing agencies (government agencies with the authority to levy taxes) "on behalf of" the library may be included if the information is available to the reporting agency. Only such funds that are supported by expenditure documents (such as invoices, contracts, payroll records, etc.) at the point of disbursement should be included. Estimated costs are not reported.

- 22 Salaries & Wages Expenditures This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions but exclude employee benefits.
- 23 Employee Benefits Expenditures These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts for direct paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits.
- 24 Total Staff Expenditures This includes salaries and wages (data element #22), and employee benefits (data element #23).
- 25 Collection Expenditures This includes all expenditures for materials purchased or leased for use by the public. It includes print materials, microforms, machine-readable materials, audiovisual materials, etc..
- 26 Other Operating Expenditures This includes all expenditures other than those for staff (data element #24) and collection (data element #25).
- Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.
- 27 Total Operating Expenditures This includes total expenditures on staff, total expenditures on collection, and other operating expenditures (data elements #24, #25, and #26).
- Note: Includes Operating Expenditures for Electronic Access (data element #45) and Operating Expenditures for Library Materials in Electronic Format (data element #44).
- 28 Capital Outlay These are funds for the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets such as building sites, new buildings and building additions, new equipment, initial book stock, furnishings for new or expanded buildings, and new vehicles. This excludes replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation.
- Note: Local accounting practices shall determine whether a specific item is a capital expense or an operating expense regardless of the examples in the definition.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Note: Report physical units for items 29–34. For smaller libraries when volume data are not available, title information may be substituted. Items which are packaged together as a unit (e.g., two compact discs or two video cassettes) and are generally checked out as a unit, should be counted as one physical unit.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

- 29 Book/Serial Volumes Books are non-periodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals (reports, year-books, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume.
- 30 Audio These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically or electronically, or both. Included are records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audiodiscs, audioreels, talking books, and other sound recordings.
- 31 (This item is reserved for future use.)
- 32 Video These are materials on which pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor.
- 33 Subscriptions This refers to the arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, periodicals, newspapers, or other serials are provided for a specified number of issues. These are print and microfilm subscriptions only; not electronic or digital subscriptions.
- Note: Count print subscriptions purchased from the library's budget and those donated to the library as gifts. Count titles, including duplicates, not individual issues. Include the total number of subscriptions for all outlets.
- 34 Materials in Electronic Format ** Report the number of physical units such as CD-ROMS, diskettes, etc., that are designed to be processed by a computer. Examples are government documents, reference tools or serials distributed on CD-ROM or other portable digital carrier, locally mounted databases, diskettes or magnetic tapes. Exclude bibliographic records used to manage the collection, library system software, and microcomputer software used only by the library staff.

SERVICES

- 35 Public Service Hours per Year This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets.
- Note: Include the hours open for public service for centrals (data element #9), branches (data element #10), bookmobiles (data element #11), and books-by-mail only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For Administrative Entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included, however, extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.
- 36 Library Visits This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year.
- Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).
- 37 (This item is reserved for future use.)

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

- 38 Reference Transactions
- A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, or by phone, fax, mail, or electronic mail from an adult, a young adult, or a child.

Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are "Where are the children's books?" and "I'm looking for a book with the call number 811.2G." An example of a question of rules or policies is "Are you open until 9:00 tonight?"

Note: If an annual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

- 39 Total Circulation
- The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals.

Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

- 40 Provided To
- These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

- 41 Received From
- These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one library from another library upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

- 42 Circulation of Children's Materials
- The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users. It includes renewals.

- 43 Children's Program Attendance
- The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children. Includes adults who attend programs intended primarily for children.

Note: *Output Measures for Public Library Service to Children; A Manual of Standardized Procedures* (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.

ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY

- 44 Operating Expenditures for Library Materials in Electronic Format
- Report operating expenditures for materials considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, tapes, and magnetic discs, that are designed to be processed by a compu-

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

- (also include in #25 or #26)
- ter or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, serials, and reference tools. Include operating expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Exclude operating expenditures for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff.
- Note: These expenditures should also be included in Collection Expenditures (data element #25) or Other Operating Expenditures (data element #26) on the administrative entity screen.
- 45 Operating Expenditures for Electronic Access
(also include in #25 or #26)
- Report all operating expenditures from the library budget associated with access to electronic materials and services. Include computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe and microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include expenditures for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia and commercial services. Report all fees and usage costs associated with such services as OCLC FirstSearch or electronic document delivery.
- Note: Report only operating expenditures for access. These expenditures should also be included in Collection Expenditures (data element #25) or Other Operating Expenditures (data element #26) on the administrative entity screen. Do NOT report capital expenditures for items in this category.
- 46
- (This item is reserved for future use.)
- 47 Access to Electronic Services
- Answer <Y>es, <N>o, or <M>issing (unknown, not reported) to the following question: "Does your library provide access to electronic services (e.g., bibliographic and full-text databases, multi-media products)?"
- These are electronic services provided due to subscription, lease, license, consortial membership or agreement. Include full-text serial subscriptions and electronic databases received by the library or an organization associated with the library.
- 48 Access to Internet
- Answer <Y>es, <N>o, or <M>issing (unknown, not reported) to the following question: "Does the public library have access to the Internet?"
- The Internet is the collection of networks that connects government, university, and commercial agencies (e.g., NSFNET, WestNet, etc.) and is unified by the use of a single protocol suite, TCP/IP.
- Report the library as providing Internet access only if one or more of the following services are accessible: telnet, gopher, file transfer protocol, or community network. Do not report a library that has access to electronic mail only.
- 49
- (This item is reserved for future use.)
- 50 Number of Internet Terminals Used by Staff Only
- Number of computer terminals (PC, 'dumb terminal', etc.) used by staff only in the library that are used to connect to the Internet (text only, graphical, etc.).
- 51 Number of Internet Terminals Used by General Public
- Number of computer terminals (PC, 'dumb terminal', etc.) used by the general public in the library that are used to connect to the Internet (text only, graphical, etc.).
- 52 Number of Users of Electronic Resources Per Typical Week
- Count the number of users using electronic resources in the library in a typical week. Electronic resources include, but are not limited to, Internet (WWW, email, telnet, other), online indexes, CD-ROM reference sources, software, and the online catalog. Do not include staff use of these resources.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

Note: The number of users may be counted manually, using registration logs. Count each user that uses electronic resources, regardless of the amount of time spent on the computer. A user who uses the library's electronic resources three times a week would count as three customers. Software such as "Historian" can also be used to track the number of users at each public terminal.

* New data item.

**Definition revised. This item (Materials in Electronic Format) is also renumbered and relocated.

Note: Internet Use Code was deleted. Some of the data element names that appear on the WinPLUS data entry screens are abbreviated.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

Outlet Data Element Definitions

#	Data Element Name	Data Element Definition
01	LIB ID (Optional)	This is the state-assigned identification code for the outlet.
1A	FSCS ID (Automatic Display)	This is the identification code assigned by NCES. Outlets are assigned the same FSCS ID as the administrative entity to which they belong, with a unique three-digit suffix added to distinguish each outlet.
02	Name	This is the name of the outlet.
03	Street Address	This is the complete street address of the outlet. Note: Do not report a post office box or general delivery. For a bookmobile that operates from an administrative entity, branch, or central library, report the address of the administrative entity, branch or central library from which it operates. For a bookmobile that is itself the administrative entity, report the address where the bookmobile is parked at night.
04	City	This is the city or town in which the outlet is located.
05	County of the Outlet	This is the county in which the outlet is located.
06	Zip	This is the standard five-digit postal zip code for the street address of the outlet.
07	Zip4	This is the four-digit postal zip code extension for the street address of the outlet.
08	Phone	This is the telephone number of the outlet, including area code. Note: Report telephone number without spacing or punctuation.
09	Outlet Type Code	An outlet is a unit of an administrative entity that provides direct public library service. Select one of the following: BM—Books-by-Mail Only BR—Branch Library BS—Bookmobile(s) CE—Central Library BM—Books-by-Mail Only. A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only books-by-mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or bookmobiles) should be coded here. BR—Branch Library. A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an administrative entity which has at least all of the following: 1. separate quarters; 2. an organized collection of library materials; 3. paid staff; and 4. regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

BS—Bookmobile(s). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:

1. a truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials;
2. a paid staff; and
3. regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public.

Note: A separate outlet record may be created for each bookmobile. You may wish to create separate outlet records for individual bookmobiles if (1) they have different addresses and/or (2) they have different Metropolitan Status Codes. Alternatively, a bookmobile outlet record may include more than one bookmobile.

CE—Central Library. This is one type of single outlet library (SO) or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library (MO or MA). Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library.

Note: Each administrative entity may report either no central library or one central library. No administrative entity may report more than one central library. If you wish to identify a central library in the outlet file, identify the library with the largest collection as the central library for FSCS purposes, and report all others as branches. Where there are several co-equal outlets and no principal collection, report all such outlets as branches, not central libraries.

10 Metropolitan Status Code

Select one of the following. Bookmobiles should report the code which best describes their primary service area.

CC—Within the City Limits of the Central City of a Metropolitan Area

NC—Metropolitan Area, but Not Within Central City Limits

NO—Not in a Metropolitan Area

M—Missing (Unknown, Not Reported)

Note: Contact the State Data Center for specific information about Metropolitan Areas in your state.

CC—Central City. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the Metropolitan Area; there also are central cities that are not included in a Metropolitan Area title. A Metropolitan Area central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the Metropolitan Area boundary.

NC—Metropolitan Area, but not within central city limits. A large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some Metropolitan Areas are defined around two or more nuclei. Each Metropolitan Area must contain a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total Metropolitan Area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A Metropolitan Area comprises one or more central counties. (Independent cities are considered county equivalents.) A Metropolitan Area may also include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, Metropolitan Areas are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

Appendix E—Survey Instrument—Continued

- 11 Square Footage of Outlet * Provide the area, in square feet, of the public library outlet (central library or branch). Report the total area in square feet for each library outlet (central library or branch) separately. This is the area on all floors enclosed by the outer walls of the library outlet. Include all areas occupied by the library outlet, including those areas off-limits to the public. Include any areas shared with another agency or agencies if the outlet has use of that area.
- 12 Number of Bookmobiles in the Bookmobile Outlet Record The number of bookmobiles in the bookmobile outlet record.
- Note: A bookmobile outlet record may include one or more bookmobiles. Complete this data element only if the outlet record is of the type BS—Bookmobile(s) (see outlet data element #9). A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following:
1. a truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials;
 2. a paid staff; and
 3. regular scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. Count vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.

* New data item.

NOTE: Web Address was deleted from outlet file (now collected on administrative entity file).